

United States Air Force for service as members of the Air National Guard of the United States under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954:

To be major general

Col. Francis William Billado, AO311562, Vermont Air National Guard.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Lawrence Haas Bell, Jr., AO423819, Arizona Air National Guard.

Col. Edsel Olin Clark, AO1699452, Ohio Air National Guard.

Col. Homer Reid Flynn, AO1797983, Georgia Air National Guard.

Lt. Col. Jack LaGrange, Jr., AO1551661, Nevada Air National Guard.

Col. John Patrick McFarland, AO256643, New Mexico Air National Guard.

Col. John Lawrence Strauss, AO326325, Missouri Air National Guard.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas, United States Marine Corps, to have the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list in the Marine Corps effective from the date of his retirement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Father Eugene I. Van Antwerp, S. S., St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Lord God of nations, we adore Thee. And since "it is the duty of all nations to implore God's protection and favor" (George Washington) we ask Thee to bless these our Representatives, the "sentinels of our freedom" (Daniel Webster). Give them the knowledge to see and the courage to do what is right and just, that they may use their talents, intelligence and integrity and strength for the glory of God and the good of all men, made in the image of their God.

And, O God of peace and strength, who so many times in the past has favored our undertakings in this home of freedom, send forth Thy grace, and crown Thy great gifts with peace. Bring peace between nations, between races, between factions, between all elements of division, among all men, among all the children of God.

And may these favored men, our Representatives, be Thy instruments for good, forever.

Through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 23, 1956, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 1637) entitled "An act for the relief of Sam H. Ray" disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. JOHNSTON

of South Carolina, and Mr. WATKINS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7583) entitled "An act for the relief of Jane Edith Thomas."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 97. An act for the relief of Barbara D. Colthurst.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer, pursuant to Thirty-fourth United States Code, page 1084, appointed the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. McCLELLAN, the Senator from Idaho, Mr. DWORSHAK, and the Senator from Maryland, Mr. BUTLER, members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy; also the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. CHAVEZ, the Senator from Colorado, Mr. ALLOTT, and the Senator from Maine, Mrs. SMITH, members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 56-7.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may be privileged to sit during general debate in the sessions of the House this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may be privileged to sit during general debate in the sessions of the House this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may have until midnight tonight to file a report on cargo preference and its relations to the farm surplus disposal program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the acting majority leader as to the legislative program for the balance of this week.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the distinguished minority leader for giving me this opportunity to advise the Members of the House of additions to the legislative program for this week.

After consideration on the general Government appropriation bill has been completed, the bills H. R. 9428 and H. R. 9429, if rules are granted, and it is expected that rules will be granted, will be called up for consideration in that order on Thursday or Friday, H. R. 9428 being a bill to provide for procurement of medical and dental officers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service, and H. R. 9429 being a bill to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman understands the appropriation bill has not yet been reported by the committee?

Mr. ALBERT. That is true and it may be that we will have to defer consideration of the appropriation bill, but the plan now is, if possible, to consider the general Government appropriation bill on Thursday and to follow consideration of that bill with the two bills I mentioned.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TABER).

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the appropriation bill to which reference has been made has not been reported. The committee voted to report it this morning but it has not yet been reported and I do not know when it is going to be. We, on the minority side, have not been told when it was going to be. I would assume that it would have to lay over some, although I do not know that there is anything controversial in it.

Mr. ALBERT. It is my understanding that the bill will be reported in a short time this morning.

Mr. MARTIN. Not this morning.

Mr. ALBERT. Well, today, within a few minutes.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman.

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARD TO JAMES D. CORRIELL

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, on February 22, 1956, Mr. James D. Corriell, an editorial writer of the Boulder Daily

Camera, Boulder, Colo., was given the top national award by Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. I wish to include that article as part of my remarks:

THE RIGHT TO TOIL, SWEAT, AND BE FREE

On the anniversary today of the birth of George Washington, Father of our Country, it might not be out of order to review one of the basic principles Washington fought for, lived for, and helped found a government for.

That principle is liberty.

Not that we Americans have any less desire for liberty today than the revolutionary patriots had, but our desire is necessarily based on tradition, while theirs was based on bitter experience.

We know the definition of liberty. They knew its meaning.

Washington and the men of his time who founded our Government believed in the unalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They knew what this idea meant because they knew what it was to be without it.

We moderns have always had this right. We take it for granted. And we fail to grasp the deepest meaning of it because we've never been without it.

This is evident in the fact that we have all but lost the word "pursuit" from that basic outline of the rights of man. We have tended to accept the good things we enjoy under the wings of liberty as a gift, rather than a reward for effort. Happiness is not guaranteed; the right to work for happiness is.

The very basis of the liberty which Washington and his compatriots fought for was responsibility—it was the freedom to assume the responsibilities and duties of free men in pursuit of the rewards of liberty.

The newspapers, the radio, the TV channels, the lecturers—yes, even the teachers—of our land have been loud in their proclamation of the rights of man, but they have been all too silent on the duties of man in acquiring and maintaining those rights. The implication is that rights are gifts. "The best things in life are free."

How Washington would have cringed at that.

The unalienable right he fought for were the right of men to enjoy the rewards of their own labor, the right to seek and work for better things, the right to be responsible for their own acts, the right to toil and sweat and know the inner satisfaction of having earned something good.

It is for us in the 20th century to remember that privilege without responsibility was what the colonists had before the Revolution for independence. So long as the crown got its material share of colonial wealth, colonists needed to endure no other responsibility for the privileges they had.

With the Declaration of Independence, American colonists assumed direct responsibility for every act they did. It was this assumption of responsibility that justified their independence and their right to pursue freedom and happiness.

Every individual liberty we have has its counterpart in duty. To shun this duty is to forfeit liberty.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 9536) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1812),

which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON reserved all points of order on the bill.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, there are specific provisions of the bill introduced today by my fellow member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. WIDNALL, which should, in my opinion, be strongly impressed upon the minds of our colleagues and the general public.

Three of the bill's provisions have particular application to my State, and should be of assistance to its citizens.

As is well known, the Golden State is the mecca for those from other areas of the Nation who seek in their later years climate and environment suitable for greater longevity and serenity of being. It is appropriate therefore that I call attention to the proposed changes in legislation which will permit private enterprise, through the insuring services of the Federal Housing Administration, to provide assistance in rental or sales housing for the elderly.

The proposed amendment to section 203 which permits borrowing of the downpayment amount by persons age 60 or over will permit purchase of their own homes by many senior citizens heretofore not able to meet this requirement. The additional permission by FHA to insure mortgages secured by the credit of a cosigner will provide even greater impetus to home ownership by the elderly. I fully expect the enactment of these proposals to spur the already active building program in California and to attract even greater numbers of persons in the retirement phase of life to our great State.

FHA will also, under the terms of this bill, liberalize its insurance provisions in multifamily housing for rent where the projects are partially or totally designed for use by the elderly.

Mortgage insurance to the limit of 90 percent of appraised value instead of the present 80 percent would be permitted where occupancy at or above 25 percent was designed and reserved for the elderly. Additionally, a change from 90 percent of value to 90 percent of replacement cost is authorized under section 207 where sponsorship of multifamily rental housing is by nonprofit organizations and occupancy is intended solely by the elderly.

Some portions of our State as well as those to the north were severely stricken late last year and through the early days of the current year by flood disaster. While those residing in my own district were fortunate to escape the con-

sequences of disaster, I recognize, as I am sure all of us do, that disaster knows no boundaries, geographical or political. Our sympathy and our desire to help is restricted by no material dividing line or border.

I am pleased to note therefor that liberalization of two sections of the Housing Act is recommended in the administration bill. There should be no serious objection to the inclusion of either in the measure which finally comes to this House for its consideration.

The present title I, FHA home repair and modernization program is intended to provide more adequate insured financing for this purpose. The permanence of the program; its increase in amount from \$2,500 to \$3,500, and in term from 3 to 5 years, will assist in obtaining financing for necessary repairs on a more equitable repayment basis. This, coupled with deletion of the 6-month occupancy requirement in disaster areas already enacted by this Congress, will permit renovation and rehabilitation of those homes damaged by recent floods.

In the urban renewal section of the proposed housing amendments of 1956 further recognition is given to the needs of those overcome by disaster.

It is recommended that certain standard requirements for participation in this program be waived for presidentially designated "disaster areas." The workable program requirement would not be a prerequisite to urban renewal assistance, the urban renewal plan need not conform to a general plan of the community, public hearings would be waived in such cases, and there need not be conformity with the requirement that the area be predominantly residential in character.

All of these changes will make possible the speedy rehabilitation of areas hit by disaster, and contribute much to the upgrading of community areas despite the devastation wrought by flood or other disaster.

I commend the Housing Administrator and those working with him in this administration who propose such measures as will be beneficial to our citizens and call upon this Congress to act expeditiously in the consideration of these provisions.

WILLIAM MOORE, CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I think it is fitting that mention should be made of the fact that the Chicago Sunday Tribune of February 26, 1956, printed on the first page and under an eight-column headline the first dispatch from Moscow of William Moore, the Tribune's new correspondent in Moscow. It is fitting, Mr. Speaker, because in his 20 years of service as a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, Bill Moore was 13 years

a member of the Washington bureau staff of that newspaper. He has covered the deliberations of this body and of the other body and he is universally respected and beloved by the Members of the Congress of the United States. We wish him well in his new niche, in which we are sure he will measure up to the highest traditions of American journalism.

My colleagues will be interested to know that Bill Moore is accompanied on this most important mission by his wife, Eloise, and it will come as no surprise to us who know brilliant and studious Eloise to learn that in preparation for this mission of Bill's she worked and studied with such determination that in a very limited period of time she became a master of the Russian language.

Bill tells us in his first dispatch that when he arrived at Moscow the thermometer registered 19 below zero, which the people in Moscow told him was a bit of a heat wave, since the thermometer shortly before his arrival had been 30° below zero. The final paragraph of the first dispatch from Moscow states:

But no matter how cold it is, Moscow citizens buy ice-cream cones at sidewalk stands and munch them as they scurry.

It is this reflection of the American sense of humor that I am sure will go very far in bringing the people of Russia into closer understanding with the people of the United States. We are serious when the occasion demands, but we ease off the tensions that sometimes develop on less serious occasions with our sense of humor.

Chicago has contributed many outstanding journalists who have represented American newspapers in foreign lands. I predict that the record of Bill Moore, working as he always does in close teamwork with Eloise, will rate with the highest achievements in American journalism.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot close without putting in a commercial for the great Second District of Illinois. Bill Moore is a product and a graduate of the University of Chicago. So, too, is Eloise.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8675) to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8675, with Mr. METCALF in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous consent agreement entered into on February 23, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman

from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will give NACA authority to construct items totaling \$15,444,000. The committee examined into each of the items and was fully satisfied that every one of them was needed; that every one of them tied directly into the maintenance of superiority in air power; and that not one of them was unnecessary by reason of similar facilities existing elsewhere.

I think that a rundown of the specific items which were included in this program would be helpful to a fuller understanding of the bill.

First, at the Langley Laboratory, at Hampton, Va., there would be the following items:

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|---|-------------|
| High-speed leg for the unitary plan tunnel..... | \$6,500,000 |
| Data-processing system for the high temperature structural research laboratory..... | 414,000 |
| Modernization of the 7- by 10-foot high speed tunnel..... | 947,000 |
| Power supply for the structures research laboratory..... | 715,000 |

The first item mentioned above proposes the construction of a continuous-flow hypersonic tunnel with a range of 7 to 12 times the speed of sound. Rocket propulsion technology has now reached the stage where large ballistic guided missiles of several thousand miles range are technically feasible. Because of its ability to glide to a normal landing, the winged vehicle offers promise in future commercial as well as military operations.

At high supersonic speeds, extremely high temperatures and heat-transfer rates offer serious problems.

At present, the NACA has no facility that is suitable for the required research and development. Enough exploratory work has been carried out in existing facilities to outline the many problems which will require research on a larger scale. Existing facilities can handle many of the transient problems but few of the steady-state problems. A large continuous-drive tunnel is required for work in this high-speed range.

The proposed facility will serve a dual purpose in that it will extend the range of the unitary plan tunnel system and will provide an adequate continuous-drive type of facility for basic research.

The second item will provide NACA with a data-recording system capable of recording up to 28,000 units of data for a single test run of less than 3 minutes, and promptly compute and tabulate the data to guide the conditions for the next run. This item will save weeks of computing time.

The third item will modernize the 7-by-10-foot tunnel to provide low transonic testing so that it will be possible to determine the complete static and dynamic stability behavior of a new airplane shape throughout its speed range utilizing only one model.

The fourth item increases the electric power-supply system to provide 10,000 kilowatts at 2,300 volts in order to broad-

en the scope of test conditions in the structures laboratory.

At the Lewis Laboratory, the bill would authorize two items:

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|---|-------------|
| Modifications to the propulsion systems laboratory..... | \$5,317,000 |
| Disposal system for combustion waste products..... | 645,000 |

New concepts developed in recent months reveal the possibility and methods of accomplishing flight at very high altitudes over long ranges. Increases in flight altitudes of a very substantial nature above present limits are indicated for both fighter and bomber aircraft. The realization of these goals require experimental verification of several important assumptions and the investigation of new propulsion-system problems. It is the purpose of these modifications to provide the research facilities necessary to carry out these investigations.

The second Lewis item consists of the construction of a special system for handling hazardous waste products generated during combustion experiments.

At the Ames laboratory, authorization would be for:

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|--|-----------|
| Air-removal system for the 2-by-2-foot transonic tunnel..... | \$437,000 |
| Atmosphere-entry simulator..... | 469,000 |

The air-removal project will remove the boundary layer from the test walls of the tunnel, thereby virtually eliminating interference from reflected shock waves.

As the committee pointed out in its report, the atmosphere-entry simulator, though relatively minor in cost, represents an area of activity which is of particular interest at this time in view of the urgency of this Nation's missile program.

The proposed equipment is a free-flight test apparatus which will be used to study the effects of aerodynamic heating on ballistic models under conditions simulating those encountered by high-speed, long-range missiles entering the earth's atmosphere and will broaden the scope of research that can be conducted on aerodynamic heating problems.

That is one of our worst problems today—the heating problem, going from top speed into different types of atmospheric conditions.

The instrumentation proposed for the simulator will provide basic research data on surface temperature, heat transfer, loss of surface material, and surface burning. The flight of the model through the simulator will be photographically recorded and will show whether or not the surface has been destroyed, thereby enabling an evaluation of the success or failure of a given design at a small fraction of the cost of a full-scale flight test.

That about covers the items. Your committee went over these items very carefully. We have felt for many years that this agency is one of the most important, although not the largest agency of the Government; but it does the finest research work of any agency in the world. Its primary function is research in connection with all of our missiles and airplanes in connection with our national defense security and commercial aviation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. There are three items in this bill: one for \$8,576,000; another for \$906,000; and another for \$5,962,000. That totals \$15,444,000.

Mr. DURHAM. I think those figures are correct.

Mr. GROSS. I notice this language: "Any of the approximate costs enumerated in section 1 of this act may, in the discretion of the Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, be varied upward 5 percent to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work so enumerated shall not exceed \$15,444,000."

Where would the money be obtained if the cost should be 5 percent more than the above figures?

Mr. DURHAM. That question was raised in committee. We have always had that provision in each authorization of bills. Of course, few of these items are completed on yearly basis. They take a year or more, and they can come back and get that 5 percent, if needed, because of overrun cost.

Mr. GROSS. If the cost exceeded the estimate by 5 percent, you would have to come back to Congress to get some more money?

Mr. DURHAM. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Is this 5-percent provision usual in all contracts?

Mr. DURHAM. I do not know whether it is usual in all authorizations, but we have always carried it in the aeronautics authorization bill, because the wind tunnels and all research tools are very difficult to be exact in making a dollar cost on them in the contract.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I wish first to express my deep and sincere appreciation to the chairman of this subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], who is well versed in the subject. The gentleman from North Carolina is not only a valuable member of the Committee on the Armed Services, but most of us know that he is also vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I consider that he is one of the best-versed men on the subject of atomic energy and power in the Congress, and I know that he is well informed, perhaps better than any other Member of this House in the matter of the stockpiling of strategic materials. We all appreciate the valuable contribution he has made to the deliberations of our committee, particularly on a difficult subject like that under consideration.

I think the Members of the House should bear in mind that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is an independent agency set up separately from the armed services 40 years ago. Most of its work has been in pure science and to some extent applied science. When war came finally all the money that we had invested in this agency to

explore aerodynamics and problems connected with it paid off in rich dividends. Without its research we could never have built up a mighty Air Force. It is just like having a great growing industry for the manufacture of automobiles and trucks; if war should come where in the world would we be unless we had this industry to contribute to our national defense? It produced the tanks, artillery, and other powerful weapons of war.

Members also should bear in mind that today while the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was more or less a civilian agency working only in the realm of science to meet peacetime demands, today practically all of its effort and output is for the military in this most vital field. While we have appropriated astronomical sums, hundreds of millions, and even billions of dollars in the promotion and improvement of weapons of warfare, yet we ought to realize the absolute necessity for it. Certainly no one should expect the United States to match man for man the teeming manpower of Soviet Russia and the Asiatic continent. Our only hope of victory or chance of survival in another global conflict would be in our superiority of weapons and in the superior skill of the man to handle those weapons.

So while we gambled billions of dollars on the atomic bomb—and we did gamble about \$2 billion—it is a fascinating story. I listened spellbound 2 or 3 days ago as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee told other members of secret nighttime trips to the Pentagon to discuss with the then Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, the progress that was being made on this mystery weapon. After sinking one and three quarter billions of dollars on the development of the atomic bomb they had not yet solved the problem or produced the weapon. But with the expenditure of a quarter billion more we did after those long months of hard research and laborious experiment, after the expenditure of \$2 billion, we did produce the atomic bomb.

Now we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on this particular agency; we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on the development of the guided missile, the intermediary ballistic missile, the intercontinental missile. All of us hope we will soon be able to develop a missile that can be shot a distance of perhaps 5,000 miles at a height of 800 miles that will come automatically to rest and then drop perpendicularly at the rate of 15,000 miles an hour, not possible of being intercepted by any kind of defense weapon. Of course we shudder and are horrified when we read about this. Nothing is impossible. It simply goes to show how important it is that we keep abreast of the times and that we keep ahead in this particular field.

Mr. Chairman, after expressing again my appreciation to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], I would like to yield to a member of the minority on that subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his very kind remarks in regard to me. I can also return the compliment to the gentleman from Missouri who over the years since I have been here has made many valuable contributions to the defense of this country. May I make reference to one thing that is probably not known by many Members of the House when we set up this agency under its new authority which heretofore was acting under approximately 10 words in an appropriations act, beginning in 1950. We broadened the plan and set up what we call a unitary plan trying to bring together all of the services into an agency where we would not scatter basic research of such nature all over the world. That is one thing that has been accomplished.

Now, speaking of atomic weapons, we do have atomic weapons, of course, we have produced them and we have done an excellent job. As I stated, we do have atomic weapons, but you have to have something to get those weapons to the point of delivery if you expect them to be worth anything. Therefore this agency has a most important part in the air, both by plane and by missile or any other means we deliver them by.

Mr. SHORT. I thank the gentleman and may I say that never do I feel my profound and abysmal ignorance as much as when I visit Langley Field down in Virginia and listen to some of these scientists explain or try to explain to us all of the complexities as we are ushered through those wind tunnels. I am simply lost in a phantasmagoria of metaphysical complexities that defies description. I feel less and worse than an acanthocephalan.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I desire to concur in everything the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has said about the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. It has been an education to me as well as a joy and a pleasure to sit as a member of the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of which he is chairman.

In his letter to the Congress, January 23, transmitting the 41st annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Dr. J. C. Hunsaker looked back upon 40 years of aeronautical research accomplishment since establishment of the NACA which he heads. I was very much struck by the reason he gave for attainment by the United States of aeronautical leadership.

This continuing achievement—

Dr. Hunsaker said—

has been the result of a partnership in which the Congress, the military air services, the aircraft industries, and the NACA have joined.

Too often, I am afraid, the fact is forgotten in the excitement of achievement, that it takes real courage and foresight on the part of the Congress to appropriate the large sums required for the

new and novel research facilities which are requested by an agency such as NACA to be used in exploring the unknown.

And so it was gratifying to note the public recognition by the NACA that, to quote Dr. Hunsaker again:

The importance of aeronautics and what had to be done to advance it was recognized by the Congress.

It was just 10 years ago that we were asked to appropriate millions of dollars for the design and construction of a whole new complex of very large transonic and supersonic wind tunnels. The NACA people were very careful, in their request, to say there could be no guaranty that the returns in improved aircraft performance would quickly justify the great expense involved. But they were able to convince the Members of Congress that there was real need for the new wind tunnels, if we were to continue to hold our position of world leadership in aeronautics.

It was almost exactly a year ago, that the Congress was told of the dramatic improvement in performance of the Convair F-102 as a result of work accomplished in the new wind tunnels. Late last year, further details about this major breakthrough in aeronautics were made public. An area rule, developed by a young aeronautical research scientist at the NACA's Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, was what made it possible. The area rule gave us airplanes that would fly faster, or farther, without increase in power.

In the disclosure, it was said that Whitcomb's work was performed in one of the new transonic wind tunnels—and that for technical reasons, except for this new piece of research equipment, the area rule might not have been possible.

One dramatic consequence of early application of the area rule was that it assured to the military services tactical airplanes with much superior supersonic capabilities. Not only that, but it made sure that the airplanes, for which the military services had already committed hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts, were what was wanted.

The area rule, I am reliably told, is being extended in usefulness well into the supersonic speed range. It is hard for me, or any other nontechnical person, to realize that today speeds of 1,200 miles an hour or more, are considered in matter-of-fact fashion when tactical airplane requirements are discussed. But such is the fact, and it is the area rule, in large part, which makes this possible. The cost of the new wind tunnels has already been justified, and much more.

In perhaps no field is the axiom so true, that progress must be perpetual. At a time when we are being challenged inexorably by another nation, we cannot for a moment relax our efforts. I am sure that now, and in the years ahead, the NACA will come to the Congress again and again, requesting funds for still more research facilities, so new and so novel as to be almost beyond comprehension.

On the basis of past performance, I say that we must listen carefully to what

the NACA scientists say they need. On the basis of past performance, I say we can expect they will use their new research tools to provide an immensely valuable service to aeronautics and the welfare of the Nation.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take you back some 15 years when a committee of this Congress was holding hearings on the first proposal to lend-lease money to countries abroad. I went over to what is now the Ways and Means Committee room and listened to some of those hearings. I recall the afternoon I was there when Charles A. Lindbergh was on the witness stand testifying, and he made a statement that has assisted me at every hearing since then as a member of the Committee on Armed Services. He said that if we had an airplane that would go 185 miles an hour and our enemy produced one that would go 195 miles an hour, all of our airplanes of 185 miles an hour became obsolete; we would immediately have to catch up that difference of 10 miles an hour. I think the NACA in its wonderful work is doing just exactly what Charles A. Lindbergh advised 15 years or more ago.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to very cordially concur in the commendatory remarks made about the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. DURHAM. I have had the pleasure and benefit of being a member of his subcommittee now for several years. It is not only a great pleasure to those of us who have the capacity to understand the technical phases of this subject but we are always greatly benefited by his able, devoted, and thoroughgoing leadership on that committee and his understanding of the problems involved.

I have been asked this morning how the NACA is constituted. The report on pages 1 and 2 shows that. A committee of 17 members is named by the President of the United States. They serve without pay. They establish policy and plan the research program to be conducted. There are some 7,500 scientists, engineers, and supporting personnel. I think one of the most valuable and pleasing policies of this important group of expert scientists and technicians is the extent to which they use the educational institutions of our great Nation. For instance, in the year 1955, on pages 2 and 3 of our report, it shows that more than 25 high educational institutions in our great Nation were actively participating in this program. Some of these are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Oklahoma, Purdue, Syracuse University, University of Washington, Stanford University, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Institute of Technology, and others of like rating listed there.

I support the bill and its worthy objectives.

I wish to call attention to some facts concerning the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory located at the Municipal Airport in Cleveland.

One of the major research centers of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is located at the edge of the municipal airport at Cleveland. As its name, the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, implies, its scientists and engineers concentrate upon powerplant problems.

The engineman will admit that it is vitally important for aerodynamic advances—like the NACA's area rule—to be made. At the same time, he will say that the heart of the airplane is the engine, and that if we are going to continue to fly faster and farther and higher, then we are going to have to have more powerful, more efficient engines.

Here again the situation is one of partnership, with the Congress, the military air services, the manufacturers, and the NACA working as a team. Somehow, ways must be found to accelerate the process of obtaining new ideas, new knowledge, and then transforming them into the useful engine developments upon which our country's aeronautical progress depends.

In the past decade or so much good work has been done at the Lewis Laboratory, especially in the field of turbojet engines. The results of this work is reflected in the powerplants which are in the new supersonic fighters and new near-supersonic bombers which the aircraft industry is building today.

I am told much more remains to be done if we are to have the sufficiently powerful ram-jet and rocket engines which will be required to propel the long-range missiles we need to maintain our leadership in the air. The task ahead of developing these new engines is very difficult. It can be accomplished only by strenuous effort on the part of talented workers in many fields. But, though they may be difficult to reach, the goals are in clear sight.

Beyond all this lies the possibility that we, or some other nation, can successfully harness nuclear energy for the propulsion of our supersonic aircraft. The performance capabilities of such an airplane would be supersonic flight to any point on the face of the earth, and return. From the practical standpoint, range will be extended to the point where it is limited only by human desire and human endurance.

Even with so large a gain, it is essential that vigorous, sustained attacks be made on the formidable technical problems that must be solved. In this effort, the Atomic Energy Commission is also a member of the team, along with the Congress, the military air services, the aircraft industry, and the NACA.

For obvious security reasons, it is impossible to say in any specific way what the scientists and engineers of the NACA's engine laboratory at Cleveland are doing on this problem. I will note, however, that last year, the Congress appropriated nearly \$5 million for the design and construction of a reactor to be used in studying problems connected with nuclear powerplants for aviation. It will be located near Sandusky, Ohio. Meantime, of course, NACA personnel are doing much work on nuclear problems at the Lewis Laboratory.

Our national welfare, perhaps even our national existence, may depend on the intensity of our effort in this direction, and the competence with which the basic research and subsequent development are carried forward. We cannot settle for half-hearted, or business-as-usual efforts, in this vital area.

I wish to say to the Members of the House that it has been my pleasure to visit most of the wind tunnels in our great Nation and most of these great laboratories.

At least once a year, it has been my pleasure and benefit to sit on the Durham subcommittee and listen to the testimony of the heads of the NACA and some of their distinguished technicians in the field of aeronautics and under the expert chairmanship of Mr. DURHAM, of North Carolina. I believe this bill presently before us comes in full merit and worthy of your unanimous support.

It is particularly fascinating and inspiring to me to see the extent to which not only the NACA but the scientific and technological departments of our great universities and other great institutions are really making up a team, a great team, a team which is making great progress. We as a Congress should feel it an honor and good judgment to cooperate with them.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman to whom I am about to yield time has worked in close cooperation with the chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. He is a former flier in World War I. I am happy now to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I endorse most heartily all the nice things said about CARL DURHAM. It was my pleasure to serve on a subcommittee with him known as the Stockpiling Committee. This was authorized by Public Law 520, 79th Congress. It provided that every quarter we must review the stockpiles. The report given us was then locked in the safe of the Armed Services Committee of the House. In that way we came to be very intimate friends. I do not know of anybody I like better in the House of Representatives than CARL DURHAM and there are many colleagues on both sides of the aisle that I admire very much.

To me it is very interesting to note that this development started in 1915. As all of you will remember, the Germans started the war in 1914 and in 1915 the NACA started its drive to develop proper airplanes. Flying was then in its infancy. These are some of the men who were involved in that commendable struggle: Carl Spaatz, who was Chief of Staff of the Air Force; General Arnold; Billy Mitchell; Tom Milling; and a host of others who had learned to fly way back in 1912 were getting ready for the battle that was looming ahead, so if our country became involved and we could cope with aerial warfare and come out the victor.

The eager-beaver man in this project was, and is, John Victory. I think he has been with the organization almost since its inception. He is the one that master-minded some of the things the Agency was doing and proposing.

Also I want to point out that one of our California Congressmen did a lot for aviation. He was Clarence Lea. He retired several years ago after serving in Congress for 32 years. He was the one that was induced by Mr. Victory to pass the necessary laws to help develop the air age. He was the author of almost all of them, because for pretty nearly all that time he was chairman of the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

I have visited Ames Aeronautical Laboratory. It is a very fascinating place to visit. I have been there several times. I want to visit some of the other laboratories, also.

As I see it today, the world is divided into two parts, the Democratic world and the Soviet world. We are waging a worldwide battle of scientists and research and development men to determine who can develop the best kind of weapons.

A curious situation was revealed in 1945 that surprised and shocked us.

I remember particularly that the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLFIELD] was on that trip with me. We went into a tunnel that appeared to be nothing but a railroad tunnel under a large mountainlike hill. This was near Nordhausen, a horror camp of Hitler's. We went into the tunnel and found a very large development plant where the Germans were building V-1 and V-2 bombs which were to be launched on London from Amsterdam. A few of them were landed on London and struck their targets.

So as I say, this is a battle between the scientists to see who can develop the most powerful weapons. As the former chairman of our committee mentioned, it is hideous and shocking to think of the civilized world as engaged in a battle where one or the other may exterminate the other half of the world. We hope and pray that through our strength and operating under the visible strength that we have not only in our Air Force but our other armed forces, particularly the Navy, and also with our allies, we can convince those that would destroy us that we have the scientific research and know-how to protect ourselves. Under the visible sign of that strength, especially in the international armed force that is now over in France, the NATO group, we will find some way to resolve our differences and live like a civilized world. Also that we may have the longed-for peace that we have been looking forward to for almost 2,000 years, and for which so many of our men have fought and died.

So as I say, it is very interesting to look back and see the tremendous development that has been going on all through the years since 1915 to put us in the position in which we are today. We hope and pray that our scientific battle will be victorious and bring the peace which the world deserves.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK].

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the subcommittee under its distinguished chairman [Mr. DURHAM] on its farsightedness with respect

to the further development of aeronautical research facilities of the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics. This subcommittee under its chairman has made a tremendous contribution to the national defense and to the development of aeronautical research in America.

As a Representative to Congress from the Cleveland area, I am in hearty support of this legislation which will provide modifications to the Propulsion Systems Laboratory at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland.

The Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory is an institution of which Cleveland is justifiably proud. Our citizens have great satisfaction in the achievements of the laboratory and its great contribution to the national defense and to aeronautical progress. The developments of the Laboratory have been useful not only to the Nation and to industry but to the entire economy as well.

The Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory is also a good neighbor in Cleveland. Its operations are conducted at the highest standards and are completely compatible with the nature of the community in which the laboratory is located. The laboratory is operated in a manner employing the most effective methods of nuisance control which are known. Noise is completely abated. There is no noticeable emission of fume or smoke. The construction of a disposal system for combustion waste products authorized by this legislation is completely in keeping with the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory as a good neighbor in our community. The experience of this laboratory in the control and abatement of nuisance should be made available to all industry, particularly the heavy industries of the Cuyahoga River Valley.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in paying my compliments to the chairman of the subcommittee, the Honorable CARL DURHAM and to its ranking member the Honorable DEWEY SHORT for their knowledge and understanding of this problem. I would like also to join my colleague from California in recognizing the great work that Dr. John Victory, secretary of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics has done in this field.

I want to say a few words about an activity which is carried on at Moffett Field on a day-and-night basis which is of extreme importance to the future welfare of this Nation. I doubt whether many of the residents of the Peninsula area where Moffett Field is located, let alone the Nation at large, know much about the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory.

It is a comparatively small organization, fewer than 1,500 scientists, engineers and supporting personnel. Established just before World War II, this research center of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has made very valuable contributions to the performance of our newest aircraft. At the Ames Laboratory, the mission is to solve high-speed aerodynamic problems—and

solve them as they are doing. In many ways the scientists and engineers at the Ames Laboratory are contributing importantly to the improvement of our airplanes.

But today I wish to concern myself directly with some very vital work that is being conducted at the Ames Laboratory on the basic problems which must be solved if the United States is going to develop the intercontinental ballistic missile. So important is this work that Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, the Director of the NACA, who is an extremely modest man, and not at all given to horn blowing, admitted in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee that basic work by NACA was directly involved in the great effort being made to design and develop the intercontinental ballistic missile. I am sure, had he been so disposed, he could have made his statement very much stronger.

Now, as I understand it, the problems having to do with the intercontinental ballistic missile—which often is called the ultimate weapon—are threefold. First, we must learn how to develop sufficiently powerful rocket engines to shoot the missile hundreds of miles high and across a total distance of 5,000 miles or more. That, unquestionably, is a very difficult problem, but I am told that essentially it is one of development effort rather than one where first basic new knowledge has to be attained.

Second, is the problem of guidance. Here, again, the problem is very difficult because all the guidance that can be given such a missile—which travels at speeds up to 15,000 miles an hour—comes in the first 20 to 50 miles of flight. From then on the missile follows the same sort of course as a cannon shell after it had left the barrel or, for that matter, as a rock after it had been thrown.

Inertial guidance is one way of accomplishing this direction. The principles of inertial guidance, according to the information given me, are generally well known. I recognize the difficulty of the work ahead, but wish to make the distinction that with respect to guidance, the effort must be largely developmental, working forward from established bases of knowledge.

It is when we get to the third problem that we come to the great unknown. Air friction at the speeds the intercontinental missile will be required to travel becomes so fantastically high that no material known to man can withstand the tremendous heat—heat which is measured in thousands and thousands of degrees Fahrenheit.

We all know what happens to a meteor when it enters the earth's atmosphere after a celestial flight at speeds hardly faster than the intercontinental missile will be traveling. It becomes incandescent, and most of the meteors are completely consumed before they reach the earth's surface.

When the intercontinental missile is shot off it quickly gathers speed, and of course this air friction begins to appear at once. The missile, however, is climbing almost straight up as it gathers speed and before the effects of what the scientists call aerodynamic heating can become too critical, the missile is so high,

flying above the thin envelope of the earth's atmosphere, that it is in the position of the meteor before it began to burn up.

It is at this very high altitude that the missile flies during most of its intercontinental journey. It is only when it begins to come down and reenters the earth's atmosphere, that air friction becomes so terribly important.

I have been informed that even if it were traveling at only 7,000 miles an hour—or roughly half the actual speed which is envisioned for such a missile—temperatures up to 8,000 degrees Fahrenheit would be reached.

How to keep the missile from burning up—the engineers would probably prefer that I use the technical term of "sublimation," which means disappear completely without even vaporizing in the process—is the big problem, the one where new knowledge must be secured on the frontiers of science.

At the Ames Laboratory the research people have had to devise all manner of new equipment in order to duplicate, under the precisely controlled conditions so necessary, the tremendous heats, the conditions of rarefied and then denser air, and finally the very, very high speeds. NACA's Langley Laboratory is also working on this problem, using other approaches.

At the Ames Laboratory they have one wind tunnel which simulates the atmosphere so high that, as one scientist put it, stray molecules go wandering around inside, occasionally bumping into each other.

Our great aviation industry is making tremendous progress in the development of the intercontinental missile. The future welfare of the United States demands that they succeed in this giant effort. If they are to succeed they must be provided, on an accelerated basis, with the fundamental new knowledge which the NACA scientists at the Ames and Langley laboratories are providing. I am heartened that already much of the necessary new information has been gained. I am determined that what remains to be done shall be done, and quickly.

I want to take this opportunity to encourage the Members of the House to accept invitations that are extended to you by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics to visit their laboratories. What the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] have told you about the work which you will see at those laboratories, is correct. If you go I know that you will come away struck by the fine work that is being done by dedicated men. The scientists, engineers, and technicians at those laboratories are for the most part young men who have devoted their lives to their jobs. You will come away filled with reassurance that these men are doing their all to keep this country in the forefront of the race for air supremacy.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to a distinguished Member of the House who represents the birthplace, the cradle of aviation, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK], to close this debate on our side.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I am very proud of the fact that I have the great privilege and honor to represent the Third Congressional District of Ohio, which as you know is the birthplace, the cradle of aviation. It was my privilege to know the Wright brothers personally. When I was a lad I used to take my bicycle to their shop to have it repaired.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHENCK. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. I am sure the gentleman wants to keep the record correct, and I do not want to detract in any way from the great work of the Wright brothers whom I happen to have known and admired greatly. But of course, the first plane ever sustained in the air by power was flown at Kitty Hawk, N. C., by the Wright brothers.

Mr. SCHENCK. I appreciate the gentleman's comments, and I agree with him that the first plane was flown at Kitty Hawk, but only after it was designed and developed and made in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. BONNER. All the experimental work was done at Kitty Hawk.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, it would be impossible to overemphasize the importance of research, not only in the field of aviation but in all other lines of endeavor. America owes much of its great development to the ability and work of our scientific research people and to their everlasting search for new products and new methods. I would like to add my personal commendation to the great chairman of this subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] for bringing in this legislation. It should be approved unanimously, and we should encourage research in all lines of endeavor.

We should also encourage the education and development of scientists in our institutions of higher learning, so that we may continue to keep the place of eminence that we have in all of these scientific fields.

So, Mr. Chairman, I again urge unanimous approval of this very important and worthwhile legislation.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I join in commending the Committee on Armed Services for bringing this report to the floor today. I congratulate the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], and their committee for the deep interest they have in the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. It is particularly significant that this report comes to the floor within a few days short of the 41st anniversary of this agency. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was established by an act of Congress, approved March

3, 1915. During its 41 years, it has been one of the most effective agencies of our Government in aeronautics research. Many great problems and mysteries of flying have been solved by dedicated men in the NACA.

Mr. Chairman, I serve on the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Committee on Appropriations. This committee, under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Thomas], deals with the budget requests of the NACA. It is always a pleasure to have the officials of this agency appear before our committee in justification of its expenditures. No one who listens to the testimony could but be impressed with the great and significant part the NACA plays in the field of aerodynamics. I would like to quote from a letter which accompanied the NACA's 41st annual report:

In the years that followed World War I, definite leadership in aeronautics was regained by the United States. This continuing achievement has been the result of a partnership in which the Congress, the military air services, the aircraft industries, and the NACA have joined. As its part, the NACA undertook research to provide basic information which talented designers in industry used in developing superior airplanes, both civil and military.

How successful this team effort has been was emphasized by the recent public disclosure of the discovery and experimental verification of a new aerodynamic concept known as the "area rule," and of its prompt use by the aircraft industry. It is a simple method of reducing the sharp increase in drag heretofore associated with transonic flight, and has already led to gains in speed of more than 1000 miles per hour by supersonic airplanes. Richard T. Whitcomb, aeronautical research scientist at the NACA Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, has just been awarded the Collier trophy for discovery and experimental verification of the area rule, a contribution to basic knowledge yielding significantly higher airplane speed and greater range with same power.

This accomplishment was the result of research begun in 1951 as the first major project made possible by the new transonic wind tunnels. It is important to recall that when the NACA requested and received from the Congress in 1946 funds for these transonic wind tunnels, there could be no guarantee that there would come so early and so large a gain from their use.

Mr. Chairman, the accomplishments reported above in and of themselves justify the expenditures which the Congress has approved for NACA. I take particular pride in the fact that Mr. Whitcomb, the recipient of the Collier trophy, is a native of Massachusetts. If this Nation is to maintain its position in the field of aerodynamics, it is absolutely essential that we give the NACA the implements and the tools with which to continue its vast research and experimentation. The bill before us today authorizes additional construction for facilities and installation of additional equipment in three of the great laboratories in which the NACA does much of its research. The money which will be expended for these improvements is small indeed compared to the benefits that will accrue.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, pursuant to subsection (b) of section 1 of Public Law 672, approved August 8, 1950 (50 U. S. C. 151b), the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to undertake additional construction and to purchase and install additional equipment at the following locations:

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Hampton, Va.: Hypersonic tunnel, data-processing system, modernization of an existing tunnel, and an addition to the electric power supply system, \$8,576,000.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, Calif.: Improvements to an existing transonic tunnel and an atmosphere-entry simulator, \$906,000.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio: Improvements to the propulsion systems laboratory and installation of a disposal system for combustion waste products, \$5,962,000.

SEC. 2. Any of the approximate costs enumerated in section 1 of this act may, in the discretion of the Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, be varied upward 5 percent to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work so enumerated shall not exceed \$15,444,000.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$15,444,000 to accomplish the purposes of this act.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. METCALF, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8675) to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORLD WAR I VETERANS ARE THE FORGOTTEN VETERANS OF THE NATION

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, throughout the Nation today thousands of veterans of World War I are focusing their attention on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs as it considers pension legislation for World War I veterans based on service, age, and disability.

On behalf of my fellow veterans of World War I, for the past several years

I have been advocating a service pension for the World War I veteran and have sponsored various bills on the subject. This morning I was the first witness to appear before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs at which time I made the following statement:

THE VETERAN OF WORLD WAR I, THE FORGOTTEN VETERAN OF THE NATION, IS ENTITLED TO A SERVICE PENSION BASED ON DISABILITY OR AGE

Mr. Chairman, once again I am privileged to appear before your committee in support of legislation that will be of special benefit to the veteran of World War I who, in my opinion, is the forgotten veteran of this Nation.

Time and time again from the late 1920's when I served as commander of the Pennsylvania department of the VFW and later in the 1930's as commander in chief of the VFW for 3 consecutive years, and since 1939 as a Member of Congress, the records of this committee will show that I have been a staunch advocate of a pension for the veteran of World War I.

While serving the Veterans of Foreign Wars as a department and national officer, I joined with other veteran leaders in this country in aiding the veteran of the Spanish-American War to get an increase in his pension, which was granted to him 20 years after the close of the war and which, today, amounts to \$101.59.

My support of the Spanish-American War pension was based on my belief in the traditional American concept of giving special grants of one kind or another to those who have performed honorable military service—not as pay, but in token of their fellow citizens' appreciation.

This traditional policy of our Government was established in the days of George Washington and recognized by Congress who granted service pensions to the veterans of all wars from the days of Valley Forge to and including the Spanish-American War.

It was not until after World War I that Congress deviated from this traditional policy of a service pension by substituting a schedule of non-service-connected disability benefits with income limitations.

With the substitution of the program of non-service-connected disability benefits, there was launched a general attack on all veterans' benefits and, especially, against payment of a service pension to the veteran of World War I.

I am sure that many of you have heard the oft-repeated accusation that the veteran of World War I was a Treasury raider, bent on wrecking the Treasury and that he was not entitled to be recognized as being any different than a civilian.

During the days of the fight for the World War I bonus—which I played a part in as commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars—we were told bluntly that as veterans we should not expect preferential treatment from our Government just because we had served our country in time of war.

This attack on World War I veterans has not only increased in viciousness and intensity, but it has been extended to veterans of all wars from the time of the infamous Franklin D. Roosevelt Economy Act of 1933 to the reports of the Hoover Commission and the added threat of tomorrow from the forthcoming report of the Bradley Commission.

It is interesting to observe that those who sponsored the Roosevelt Economy Act, the Hoover Commission, and the Bradley Commission, at one time or another publicly supported the traditional policy of this country that our veteran population is entitled to preferential treatment.

For example, let me quote President Herbert Hoover in 1931 when he said "veterans in need are, and should be, a preferred class that a grateful country should be proud to honor with its support . . . the principle

that the Nation should give generous care to those veterans who are ill, disabled, in need, or in distress, even though these disabilities do not arise from the war has been fully accepted by the Nation." This opinion voiced by President Hoover has, without doubt, the overwhelming endorsement of the American people.

Mr. Chairman, I appear here this morning in support of any bill that you have before you designed to provide for the veteran of World War I, a service pension based on age or disability.

The records of the Veterans' Administration show that 4,744,000 Americans served in World War I and today the average age of the World War I veteran is about 62 years, with an average death rate of 236 every 24 hours.

These figures reveal that World War I veterans are not only getting old but of the 3,112,000 living on November 31, 1955, over 80 percent of them are married or have dependents.

Mr. Chairman, I mentioned a moment ago that the average age of the World War I veteran is 62 years. However, whether they are 62 years of age or over, it is a well known fact that many veterans of World War I, as they advance in years, are faced with disability, unemployment, or economic circumstances which make it impossible for them to provide an adequate living for themselves or for their dependents.

While I do not have available the exact figures of the number of World War I veterans over age 65, let me read to you an interesting newspaper item carried by the Associated Press under the date line, January 9, 1956, which concerns the plight of Americans over the age of 65:

"Nearly three-fourths of Americans over 65 either have no income or less than \$1,000 a year, according to a study released today. The report was issued by the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit foundation for economic and social research and education. The study reveals that of the population over 65 years old, 36 percent have no income of their own; 38 percent have annual income under \$1,000; 11 percent have between \$1,000 and \$2,000; and 15 percent have \$2,000 or more."

Mr. Chairman, with the average age of the veteran of World War I at 62 today, in the matter of a few years all World War I veterans will be age 65 or over. Therefore, I think the result of the study of the Twentieth Century Fund, which I have quoted, clearly reveals the future economic status of elderly Americans which includes the veteran of World War I.

In revealing the economic plight of World War I veterans as they advance in years, it should be recalled that upon discharge from military service, the World War I veteran received \$60 as a separation allowance which, at that time, barely covered the cost of a civilian suit of clothes or an overcoat when he reached home.

It was 18 years after the armistice of November 11, 1918, before the so-called bonus was paid to the veteran of World War I, and which was designed as an adjustment of the \$30 monthly paid to the American doughboy for military service in 1917-18.

In mentioning the \$60 separation allowance and the so-called bonus, I want to emphasize the fact that there were no fringe benefits, such as terminal-leave pay, unemployment insurance benefits, or GI benefits in general, as received by the veteran of World War II.

Mr. Chairman, I have several bills pending before this committee; namely, H. R. 347, H. R. 8406, and H. R. 9361.

H. R. 347, which I introduced January 5, 1955, was introduced by me in previous Congresses. This bill will increase the amount of disability pension payable to veterans of World War I to \$75 monthly or to \$90 if the

veteran has reached the age of 65 or has been in receipt of a pension for 10 years.

H. R. 8406, which was introduced at the request of the American Legion, amends part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize the basis for, and increase the monthly rates of, disability pension awards.

H. R. 9361 was introduced at the request of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and establishes a pension program for the veterans of World War I.

Mr. Chairman, any of these bills are a step in the right direction and I sincerely hope that this committee will perfect and send to the floor of the House of Representatives, at the earliest possible date, a bill that will include an adequate monthly pension for the veteran of World War I, for truly, he is the forgotten veteran.

My suggestions regarding the amount of a World War I service pension are as follows:

1. Seventy-five dollars monthly if the veteran has a disability or disabilities rated at 70 percent or more, regardless of age.
2. One hundred dollars monthly if the veteran has attained the age of 65 or is permanently and totally disabled.
3. One hundred and fifty dollars monthly, regardless of age, if he is helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless and blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person.

In addition, I think the bill—which I hope you will perfect—should provide outpatient care for every veteran of World War I, who is in need of medical treatment on the same basis as provided the veteran of the Spanish-American War.

In regard to income limitations, I think we have to face the fact that public sentiment supports the view that World War I veterans gainfully employed and in receipt of a reasonable income should not object to an income limitation of \$2,400 a year if single, or \$3,600 if married or having dependents.

I realize that the income limitation is a departure from the accepted principle of paying a service pension without any strings attached. Nevertheless, I am aware of the fact that the precedent has been established of requiring an income limitation on non-service-connected benefits and that Congress is reluctant to approve any pension measure unless it contains an income-limitation clause.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I am certain that it is understood I have been discussing a service pension for the veteran of World War I based on age and disability and I want it understood that the proposed legislation has no relationship to compensation or other benefits now being paid to veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean war for service-connected disabilities. I wish to make it clear that I am advocating a service pension for World War I veterans based on age and disability.

As a veteran of World War I and World War II, I hope that my fellow veterans of World War II and the Korean war will support a service pension for the veteran of World War I because, as I have told you in all sincerity, he is truly the forgotten veteran.

AN AMERICAN AID PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House heretofore entered, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting today a revision of the President's budget to permit a modest tax reduction for those in the lower income brackets, a sizable reduction in the public debt, and more adequate financing of several essential Government activities. I hope that it may meet with the approval of the Congress and the American people.

I feel certain that these are objectives the majority of the people will endorse.

Several days ago I congratulated the President upon his submission of a balanced Federal budget. All of us know how difficult it has been to reverse the trend toward more and more Government spending. The President has accomplished this objective and deserves commendation.

However, I am not entirely satisfied.

I find that the estimated surplus for the next fiscal year is \$400 million. I think it should be larger.

I find there is no possibility of tax relief unless we have larger reductions in spending or an unanticipated increase in revenue. I find that many pressing Government obligations cannot be fulfilled as they should be. Finally, I find that it is proposed to devote another \$5 billion to foreign-aid programs of various kinds.

Foreign aid is an issue that arouses a great deal of interest all over the Nation. In the heartland of America, between the Blue Ridge and the Rockies, there is no better way to stir up an argument than to mention the billions of dollars that have been poured out since the end of the war. There was considerable support 10 years ago for the relief activities with which our Government endeavored to assist both former ally and vanquished foe. The foreign-aid program at that time was, in fact, a true reflection of the generosity and Christian concern of Americans everywhere.

There is still support for humanitarian assistance. The success of the CROP and CARE programs is proof enough of that. Almost everyone urges that some of our surplus food and fiber be given to others all around the globe who are in distress.

But, you will walk many a mile, and talk to many a citizen, before you find one who is willing to give American dollars to any foreign nation for building its armies or for hydroelectric dams, waterways, hotels, factories, or any other kind of economic aid. Americans know too well the amazing story of Europe's economic recovery. They know too well that their tax dollars are going to governments that are unable or afraid to tax their own people at anything like the exorbitant rates we pay. They know too well, and the recent French elections proved it again, that all of our dollars have not bought friendship nor put any backbone into wavering continental allies.

As one who has consistently voted to reduce and to stop foreign-aid authorizations and appropriations, I say that the time has come when the people of America are determined to call a halt.

Statesmen may know some reason for foreign aid. They may have some justification for continuing the free-handed spending that has cost us some \$60 billion in 10 years. But, they have not convinced the people, and they do not represent the people.

The people have had enough.

I propose to refuse any further authorization or appropriation for foreign aid. I propose to require the International Cooperation Administration to liquidate its operations. I propose that

the unexpended balances, which now total more than \$9 billion, be used as planned over the next 2 or 3 years. I want to give notice to our friends and Allies that the golden goose has regained its senses and will lay no more.

I can hear already the cries of outrage from the ivory towers where such words as these are the rankest kind of heresy. I can visualize the statements that will be issued by those who have a vested interest in this international giveaway program. They will say that we must not affront our allies—we must not shake world confidence in the leadership of the United States—we must not give Russia a propaganda advantage—and so on.

We have heard it all before. I am less impressed each time I hear it. Who is it we fear to affront? The Government of France, with its 150 Communist deputies? Marshal Tito? The mobs in Marseilles who stone our sailors? The Egyptians for whom we are preparing to build a multimillion-dollar water project?

I doubt that we will affront anyone. Rather, I think they will rapidly overcome their disappointment at the loss of our dollars and will respect us more.

Let me repeat that my proposal does not end the program abruptly. While that might be wise, it appears to be impossible. I propose that we permit the program to continue with the \$9 billion in unexpended funds that are already available. My latest report, as of November 30, 1955, indicates that this unexpended balance included \$6,625,000,000 in military assistance money—\$343 million for direct forces support—and \$2,843,000,000 for other assistance.

Of this amount—again as of November 30, 1955—I am informed that \$2,400,000,000 was unobligated.

At the rate of expenditure indicated by the early months of this fiscal year, these funds will continue to operate a program of foreign assistance for 2—and perhaps 3—more years.

This should allow ample time for the recipients of American assistance to adjust their budgetary operations. It will allow time for the American firms, holding foreign-aid contracts, to build up other business. In this regard, the large sums of money that will become available in our own country should assure that there will be ample business of all kinds to maintain a high level of production and take up any slack that may be created because foreign assistance has ended.

We should refuse to authorize or appropriate any additional funds for foreign aid.

This simple and sensible decision will immediately increase our anticipated budget surplus to \$5,200,000,000.

Let me show you what the people of America could do with this.

DEBT REDUCTION

My position has been that debt reduction should be the first reward of a budget surplus. We are paying about \$7 billion per year on interest on the public debt. Most of this, of course, is money we borrowed to give away to foreign nations. Interest we have paid so far on money

borrowed for foreign aid amounts to more than \$18 billion. Since no foreign government contemplates repayment of our assistance—and in most cases we have not even suggested it—it seems to me that we should begin to reduce this interest burden.

If we eliminate new appropriations and authorizations for foreign aid, we should devote at least one-half of our budget surplus to debt reduction. Although the \$2,600,000,000 would amount to only about 1 percent of the public debt, I think it would be a very important and auspicious beginning.

As the President has said, it will establish our financial integrity.

TAX REDUCTION

Having applied one-half of our balance to the retirement of debt, I believe we must also give consideration to tax reduction.

Two years ago we reduced taxes by over \$7 billion. That was the largest tax reduction in the history of any nation.

Even so, Americans now carry a heavier tax burden than the people of any other nation on earth, including all of those who have benefited from our largesse.

Our Canadian neighbors have enjoyed several tax reductions since the end of the war. If we were to adopt Canadian tax rates, our Federal revenue would be reduced by \$8 billion. Similarly, our dollars have been used to lighten the burden of taxpayers in many other countries. It is time that we had additional tax relief ourselves.

I suggest that Congress consider a \$20 tax credit to each individual income-tax payer, as outlined in plan No. 5 of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. This plan would reduce Government revenues by \$1,113,000,000, primarily by reducing the tax payments in the lowest income brackets. Some 3 million taxpayers would be relieved of any Federal income-tax payment. Eighty-three percent of the benefit would accrue to those with incomes under \$5,000.

This is a plan that could be put into effect almost immediately. It would put additional cash into the hands of those who need it most. It would take care of the need for tax relief in the lower income brackets pending a general overhaul of the income-tax structure, which I hope the Congress will undertake in the near future.

Like the wage earner in the lower tax brackets, the small businesses of this country also need tax relief. I suggest that we consider a proposal to reverse the present normal and surtax rates on corporate income. At present, as we know, the normal tax on the first \$25,000 of corporate income is at the rate of 30 percent and the surtax is at the rate of 22 percent. If we were to reverse this structure and make the normal rate 22 percent and the surtax rate 30 percent, we would give a reduction of up to 26 percent to the business firm in the lowest bracket. We would not increase any corporation's tax. We would suffer a reduction of revenue estimated at three to four hundred million dollars. And we would stimulate small business at a time when it badly needs help if it is to survive.

These two tax programs need not be permanent. As I have indicated with regard to personal income tax, I believe we should strive for a general overhaul of rates that would be more equitable to all.

The total loss of revenue for 1 year would be an estimated \$1½ billion. With the elimination of new foreign-aid appropriations, we can afford this tax relief, as well as the \$2,600,000,000 debt reduction already mentioned.

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT

Members will note that I have not accounted for \$1,100,000,000 of the surplus that would follow upon the end of the foreign-aid program.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I have been acutely aware of the fact that we have been slighting our own welfare in order to have funds available for foreign purposes.

Many necessary and desirable domestic programs have been postponed or inadequately financed because of our large foreign and military commitments.

All of us remember how the Truman administration refused to recommend new starts in reclamation and flood control work because it was said we could not afford them. At present our good friends and colleagues from the Intermountain West are waging a difficult campaign for the upper Colorado River Basin project—yet we find that the foreign-aid program envisions many millions for a similar program on the Nile River—and there is little objection to that. I have not yet committed myself on the Colorado project, but I will say that if the Government of the United States proposes to spend a billion dollars—or any part of it—on water projects, I am for spending it on the Colorado rather than the Nile.

This is only an example of what I have in mind. I have gone through the President's budget carefully, seeking to find those programs where we have favored foreign nations while neglecting our own institutions, our own resource development, and our own people. My proposal to stop foreign aid will make it possible to give adequate financial support to these worthy domestic endeavors. I am submitting a chart listing some of the proposals that could use—and should have—better support. I would like to discuss each of them briefly.

NEW HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Perhaps the first thing that comes to mind is the proposed new highway legislation. This legislation failed to pass the House last year because controversy over financing arose. Now, the Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill that would increase taxes on all highway users in order to finance the program. Our mail is heavy with complaints from those who would pay the increased taxes—and we are urged to exempt one group—lay the burden on another—charge the truckers more—and so on. Indicating there is considerable alarm throughout the country at the prospect of additional taxes on highway users.

A large part—and perhaps all—of this anxiety could be avoided if we would resolve to stop foreign aid and devote

our present revenue to our own purposes.

Under my proposal, up to \$1 billion per year—out of the present revenue—could be made available to the new highway program. We could finance the badly needed improvements in American highways with the money we are now giving away for foreign aid. We would not have to add to the already heavy burden of those who use the highways. In this connection, let me say that additional taxes on truckers eventually will mean higher rates for farmers, businessmen and consumers on everything that is transported by trucks. Like the proposed increase in rail freight rates, such an increase would mean a general increase in the costs of doing business.

I strongly urge this as the solution to the highway finance problem.

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT

I find the Federal Communications Commission is a regulatory agency with a considerable backlog of work. It is entirely proper for the Federal Government to regulate this field. Assuming the power to regulate carries with it an obligation to act promptly on the petitions and applications citizens submit.

Failure to act promptly impedes progress and is costly to individuals whose funds are thus tied up for long periods of time. I propose an increase of \$100,000 to permit the FCC to enlarge its staff sufficiently to get its work current. This need not be a continuing appropriation. I do not think it should be—after the present heavy expansion of the industry is cared for.

Second. The Smithsonian Institution, storehouse of the Nation's historic, scientific, and natural treasures, is not able to provide the kind of service a national museum should provide. It is years behind in its modernization program. I propose that we use a part of our surplus to improve this service to the people, and have set down the tentative figure of \$1 million to expedite the modernization program.

PUBLIC BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS

The condition of our public buildings has been allowed to deteriorate alarmingly during the years since World War II began.

We have devoted so much of our money to war and foreign aid that we have not been able to make any but the most critically needed repairs to our public buildings. The General Services Administration is now embarking on a 10-year program to eliminate the backlog of repairs and improvements that our buildings need. This means that some Americans will have 10 years to wait before an adequate and proper post-office building is able to serve their needs. It means that some Government workers must labor for 10 years in inadequate, poorly arranged, and poorly lighted structures where it is well known that their efficiency and the service they render is not their best. I propose to make available out of the surplus this year an additional \$56,700,000 to remain available until the General Services Administration has completely wiped out its backlog of needed repairs. Perhaps

it cannot be completed in the next fiscal year, but it should be done as swiftly as possible. It is an expense that will not recur if we will keep this work current.

CONSERVATION

Agriculture is of prime interest to almost every one of us. While there are some necessary and worthwhile increases in the program recommended by the President, I feel that they do not go far enough.

It seems to me that a 25-percent increase in agriculture research, to be devoted especially to improved marketing and distribution of farm products and new uses for food and fiber, would be a wise expenditure. It will add, as the table shows, just \$8 million to our budget.

Plant and animal disease and pest control is another item that has an important economic bearing on the welfare of our own people. We suffer each year a terrific economic loss through disease and pests. It seems entirely just to me to propose an increase of \$10 million which will enable us to accelerate all of the various disease and pest-eradication programs, with resulting benefits to the entire Nation.

A good example of a program that requires greater support is the eradication of the gypsy moth. This insect threatens the hardwood forests of 25 States, including Ohio. Yet, only \$500,000 has been requested for its support. I think we should undertake a vigorous program to control the gypsy moth where it is found and prevent its spread into other areas of the Nation.

The Forest Service has been neglected for too many years.

For example—the program for reforestation in national forests is based upon the planting of 20,000 acres per year. Four million acres need reforestation. If we give this program the attention it deserves, I believe we should increase it tenfold.

Also, the reseeded of national forest lands is lagging far behind what wise conservation practices indicate. It is based upon the reseeded of only 60,000 acres per year. Again, I think this program could well be increased tenfold.

The President's budget includes \$1,850,000 for these 2 programs. I propose that it be increased to \$18,500,000, which would take only \$16,650,000 from our \$5,200,000,000 surplus.

The soil-bank programs contemplate the shift of many millions of acres into forage and timber. I am hopeful that a great many farmers will recognize the wisdom and long-term value of growing timber on these acres. Such an increase in farm woodlots and small-timber areas will require additional forest research, however, and will place a much heavier burden on the various programs under which the Forest Service and the State forestry departments cooperate. I think that a necessary corollary of the soil-bank program is a modest increase in these Forest Service activities.

I have proposed an additional \$1,100,000 for forest research and an additional \$4 million for cooperative programs—the latter to be made available only as next year's State legislative sessions provide their proper share of a larger program.

With so much emphasis now being placed on conservation, I do not believe that we should permit any area of the Federal Government's land resources to fall behind.

Still in connection with the soil-bank program—and the effort to reduce crop acreage—I suggest that we consider an increased rate of acquisition of private lands to be added to the national forests under the Weeks law. I am distressed to note that there is no provision for this program in the budget. I believe it should be supported to the extent of \$2 million, and the National Forest Reservation Commission should be urged to expedite its program—especially in areas where desirable acquisitions are, or have been, under cultivation.

I am certain all of us will recognize how the activities of the Soil Conservation Service fit into the general picture. I believe that sizable increases are warranted for conservation operations, watershed protection, and flood prevention.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Turning now to the Commerce Department, I am suggesting a sizable increase in funds for the Patent Office. Heretofore, we have been anxious to expedite the work of this office—but we have been faced with a budget deficit that prevented additional appropriations.

With the end of the foreign-aid program, this consideration no longer would apply. We could give the Patent Office sufficient funds to eliminate its backlog of work and keep future work current. This is a service our Government has agreed to perform for the people. Performance has been slow and the service inadequate. Let us make it the kind of service the taxpayers have a right to expect.

Also in commerce, the Civil Aeronautics Administration should receive funds for a greatly increased program of air safety.

The CAA made headlines recently when an official was quoted as saying that there were at least four narrow escapes every day when airliners barely avoided mid-air collision. The safety and welfare of the American people demand an accelerated air-safety program.

My good friends from California have asked for a modest sum of money to increase research on earthquakes. The sum of \$700,000 appropriated to the Coast and Geodetic Survey might provide extremely valuable knowledge, and I believe that we can afford such an expenditure if we eliminate foreign aid.

Under the Defense Department, I have suggested only one item—a proposal to reimburse the Muskingum Conservancy District for the amount owed it by the Government. The Corps of Engineers and the district have agreed that the debt is \$535,000. It should be paid. All legitimate obligations of the Federal Government should be paid—and paid promptly.

The Public Health Service can profitably use, for the long-term advantage of the Nation, small additional amounts for its water-pollution studies. I think these are of vital importance.

Also, it has been widely suggested that the National Heart Institute requires a larger program, and I have proposed sufficient additional appropriations to give this agency \$30 million in the next fiscal year.

Dental research may also merit increased support.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Interior Department is another conservation and housekeeping agency which has been unable to do a proper job because there was never enough money left after our foreign friends received their handouts.

I suggest that an additional \$3 million be appropriated to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management, to complete mapping and cadastral surveys here in the United States. Large areas of our own Nation have not yet been surveyed. The work must be done before we can have full knowledge or development of our resources. I think that this increase should be made an annual appropriation until the basic work is completed.

The Bureau of Land Management is also in need of an increased staff to reduce a terrific backlog of oil and gas, and other applications. There should be no backlog. We should be able to expect prompt attention to our applications. I suggest an added \$1 million to enable the Bureau to bring its work into current conditions.

The Bureau of Mines can and should contribute far more to our knowledge of mineral resources—and how they may be developed—than its former budget permitted. I think an additional five million, primarily for research, should be made available, and could be used to our everlasting advantage as a nation.

The National Park Service has been sadly neglected. We now have before us a 10-year program that will overcome the accumulated deficiencies in the system, and provide the necessary accommodations, protection, and facilities for the millions of Americans who visit the parks each year. The first year's program for this purpose will cost \$66 million. I propose that we provide the full amount.

Although not conversant with the details, I believe that we have a serious school situation in the District of Columbia, and that the Federal Government, with the surplus indicated by the cessation of foreign aid, should increase the Federal payment to the district in whatever amount is required to provide a proper school system in the Nation's Capital. I should think that \$2 million would be adequate.

There may be many other programs of the kind I have listed—programs that are necessary, proper functions of Federal Government—programs that have been neglected during the years of our preoccupation with the needs of other nations. If so, I think there is room in the budget for them.

All of the increases I have proposed would cost only \$204,879,000. Just 3 percent of the amount saved by eliminating the new request for foreign aid.

SUMMARY

In summary, I propose to eliminate all new appropriations and authorizations for foreign aid. This will save us \$4,800,000,000 proposed by the President. Added to his estimated surplus for the next fiscal year, we will have \$5,200,000,000 to devote to our own rather than foreign programs.

I propose it be used as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| For debt reduction..... | \$2,600,000,000 |
| For tax relief for individuals..... | 1,113,000,000 |
| For tax relief for small business..... | 400,000,000 |
| For proper support of domestic agencies..... | 204,679,000 |
| For highways..... | 900,000,000 |
| Total..... | 5,217,679,000 |

I welcome suggestions and comments on this program. I hope that many will see the wisdom of the proposal. If we can lift the burden of foreign aid, we can do all of these things.

It seems to me it is high time we began to take care of Americans.

Budget increases suggested by Mr. Bow

Independent agencies:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Federal Communications Commission..... | \$100,000 |
| Smithsonian Institution..... | 1,000,000 |
| General Services Administration — Public Buildings Service..... | 56,700,000 |

Agricultural Research Service:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Research..... | 8,000,000 |
| 2. Plant and animal disease and pest control..... | 10,000,000 |

Forest service:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Resource development..... | 16,650,000 |
| 2. Forest research..... | 1,100,000 |
| 3. State and private forestry cooperation..... | 4,000,000 |
| 4. Acquisition of lands for national forests (Weeks Act)..... | 2,000,000 |

Soil Conservation Service:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Conservation operations, SCS..... | 5,000,000 |
| 2. Watershed protection..... | 2,000,000 |
| 3. Flood prevention..... | 3,000,000 |

Commerce Department:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Coast and Geodetic Survey..... | 700,000 |
| Patent Office..... | 3,000,000 |
| CAA, air safety..... | 5,000,000 |

Defense Department: Civil functions (Muskingum district).....

| | |
|--|---------|
| | 535,000 |
|--|---------|

Health, Education, and Welfare:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Water pollution..... | 1,000,000 |
| National Heart Institute..... | 7,894,000 |

Interior Department:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Geological Survey..... | 1,500,000 |
| Bureau of Land Management..... | 2,500,000 |
| Bureau of Mines..... | 5,000,000 |
| National Park Service "mission 66"..... | 66,000,000 |

District of Columbia: An additional Federal payment sufficient to complete modernization of school facilities, add new facilities, and reduce teacher load to acceptable level.....

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | 2,000,000 |
| | 204,679,000 |

For new legislation: Interstate highway system, first year.....

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | 900,000,000 |
|--|-------------|

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is there available a list of the obligated and the unobligated funds, showing their purpose?

Mr. BOW. Does the gentleman mean in the foreign-aid program?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes.

Mr. BOW. That list could be secured from the ICA.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The unobligated funds are about how much?

Mr. BOW. The unobligated funds are something over \$2 billion.

Mr. NICHOLSON. And the unexpended funds are about \$7 billion?

Mr. BOW. That is about right. In other words, they could do this. They could continue the present program for a period of 2 or 3 years even though we appropriated nothing this year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for the excellent presentation he is making on this very important subject. I trust that he remembers that not so very many months ago, Dictator Tito in Yugoslavia gave our Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, a nice ride in a speedboat, and it was immediately announced we would fork over millions of dollars to build a superhighway in Yugoslavia. I understand we are now building a superhighway in Jordan that for all practical purposes begins nowhere and ends nowhere. I understand we have built roads in the Belgian Congo. I certainly subscribe to the gentleman's statement that we should stop any appropriation for foreign aid this year and use the money thus withheld in behalf of the people of America.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is making an interesting statement, of course, but I assume the gentleman noticed in this morning's papers that the Secretary of State has indicated that we need a long-term foreign-aid program.

Mr. BOW. I listened with great interest to the statement the Secretary of State made in Philadelphia when it was being televised, as I say, with interest, knowing that I was going to be on the floor today, and knowing that with the amount of money that has been appropriated and that now is in the foreign-aid cash register, so that they can continue for a period of almost 3 years, we should begin to think about the people at home. I hope the gentleman from Oklahoma will think, too, about some of his people out there and some of the needs that they have in Oklahoma, and join with us in an attempt to reestablish these things in this country.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Again I want to commend the gentleman and concur with him heartily in his proposal. His talk is most timely in view of the fact that the President of Italy is to be before the

House this week, apparently seeking further handouts for his government.

I hope that when the President of Italy appears before the House of Representatives he will at least make it plain whether he is or is not advocating United Nation's recognition of Red China.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a summary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request from the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

JUAN PERON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUMULTY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, last week I had occasion to make certain remarks with respect to an unwelcome guest which this Government had in the person of one Juan Peron, ex-Dictator of Argentina, who was overthrown by the people of Argentina and who was residing in luxury in the Hotel Washington, of all places, which is owned by the Canal Zone Company, which, in turn, is owned by the United States Government.

For some months Mr. Peron, after having throttled the liberties of the Argentine people, has been enjoying a holiday that would be out of the realm of financial possibility for any ordinary citizen here in America.

After he was thrown out by his people he made his way through various Latin American countries and wound up in Panama. He wound up in the Hotel El Panama. He complaining of the prices decided to leave there and he transferred to the Washington Hotel.

I complained to various people about the propriety of his staying in this Government-operated hotel where he luxuriated. But nobody wanted to embarrass anyone, so nothing was said for quite some time. However, once a dictator, always a dictator. It has been well said that Bourbons learn nothing and forget nothing; so Mr. Peron, this unwelcome guest, started to plan from the Hotel Washington his return over a sea of blood to the people of Argentina. All this time he was, as I say, residing in property owned by this free country.

Last week I suggested that the United States throw him out of the hotel. I said we should very bluntly tell him: "Hit the road, bum." And after that I got a call from the State Department, which never calls me—I have never heard from them except the first days when I was elected to Congress when I got a high-school sophomoric lecture from them on elemental civics. The representatives of the State Department chided me for my attitude. I told them we had got to get rid of Mr. Peron. The representative of the State Department said they had wanted to get rid of Peron for some time and that they had tried to in a very diplomatic sort of way, but they were making slow progress. I

told them we should be vigorous and get him out of there, that to let him stay was not fair to decent people everywhere. At about this time statements were appearing in the Herald Tribune, for instance of February 20 of this year, in an article written by Joseph Newman, a correspondent of that paper. He quoted Peron as saying: "When I return to Argentina many heads will roll, it will be terrible, perhaps as many as a million will be killed." All this taking place in a hotel which we own.

Now, some of the poor taxpayers of the United States could not get into that hotel, yet here was this 20th century Nero conducting himself in a fashion that if you and I had conducted ourselves in a Washington hotel we would have been thrown out.

He brought with him, I understand, various people who share his use of this hotel and who make his life more leisurely for him in his spare moments, by helping him in his plotting.

At any rate I was pleased to read that the State Department and the Defense Department over the weekend have at long last said that they have instructed the Governor of the Canal Zone to put him out.

Reading from the New York Times I understand that the State Department announced on February 25 that it had taken steps to force Juan D. Peron, former Argentine dictator, to leave the Government-owned Hotel Washington in the Panama Canal Zone.

The action came after several Congressmen had protested. I am the "several Congressman" who protested. Although some consider me a singular person—the plural is a better description. I do not say that he is inaccurate when he says several Congressmen, but I am that "group"; and as I say while I am not "Congressmen" in the plural, nonetheless, I am probably the size of two average Congressmen, at least, and them with their briefcases loaded with books thrown in.

But the papers said the action came after several Congressmen had protested—and again I say I am the "several"—against permitting the ousted Argentine president to live in the hospitality.

A State Department spokesman said that the decision was made "some weeks ago." He said that if Senor Peron continued to stay at the hotel "it could be incorrectly construed." The State Department went on to say that some weeks ago the Departments of State and Defense had concluded that Mr. Peron should establish a domicile—how very tender. How solicitous—a domicile outside the Washington Hotel in Panama. He said that it was a transient hotel. I do not know whether that hotel moved around or not, but he said it was a transient hotel and that any stay giving the appearance of permanent residence could be incorrectly construed. How else could it be construed?

How did this dictator, this despoiler of all that democracy stands for, get to occupy a hotel run by our Government in the first place. Surely this shocking laxity should be investigated by some

appropriate congressional committee. What type of example are we giving to the free world when we set ourselves up as the harbor for stranded dictators? It has been said that old soldiers never die, they just fade away. Apparently old dictators never die but go on a luxurious vacation in hotels run by the United States Government—if this is to be considered a typical example of our diplomacy. I am glad to say that the State Department and the Defense Department have acted, even though belatedly.

One newspaper says that Peron wants this notice to get out in writing. It is remarkable how legalistic dictators get when their own skins are involved. The best way to get rid of him is to take him by the scruff of the neck and heave him out. Get 2 good marines down there to do it, or 2 good hotel "bouncers."

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. The gentleman from New Jersey has rendered a real service to the people of this country so far as demonstrating to our friends in South America that we do not agree with the proposition of our Government furnishing a spa to deposed dictators. I was wondering about this: Most hotels in this country in accordance with municipal regulations are required to keep registers of their guests and are required to make some inquiry prior to the time they receive a guest. The thing I am wondering about is, consistent with those rules and regulations, how did this deposed dictator gain admission into the hotel in the first place?

Mr. TUMULTY. In answer to the gentleman from Illinois, I may say that is the \$64,000 question.

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I am trying to answer the question asked by the gentleman from Illinois. I may appear to be large enough to answer two questions at once, but I have not mastered that as yet.

Mr. MUMMA. I can explain something to the gentleman.

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the gentleman to explain how Peron got in there in the first place.

Mr. MUMMA. I am not defending Mr. Peron in the least, but may I say that the Washington Hotel is owned by the United States Government but it is run by a concessionaire. We own it but it is leased to a concessionaire. I do not know any more about it except the gentleman says it is run by the Government.

Mr. TUMULTY. That is right.

Mr. MUMMA. Technically it is run by a concessionaire.

Mr. TUMULTY. Then it is misrun by the concessionaire.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Even though it might be run by a concessionaire, I think most communities have regulations that would enable the hotel to deny access to it of nuisances. I think we ought to have some sort of regulation to deny access to our hotels by those who are nuisances.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. It was my understanding that the hotel was leased. They repaired it, painted it, and so forth, to brighten it up. They did not make a go of it and they turned it back to the Panama Canal Company and it is run, according to my understanding, by the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. TUMULTY. There is no doubt in my mind but what the Panama Canal Company runs it. The Government owns it and is running it now, as evidenced by the belated action of the State Department and the Defense Department that they can get Peron out. They could have done so 2 months ago.

Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from an Argentinian, which I shall read, however I am not going to reveal the name of the gentleman who sent it, for obvious reasons.

The letter says:

You complain, and quite justly, about Peron's recent statement that he would purge a million of his enemies if he ever returns. The statement is stupid, since Mr. Peron proved to be a yellow—

And then he calls Peron a name that I cannot repeat here on the floor. Continuing—

from his refuge in Panama, protected by your Government, does not stop there. I am enclosing four pages of today's paper in order to illustrate you about the acts of sabotage which are going on here, ordered by Mr. Peron from the Washington Hotel. There is proof, which you will surely get if you do some research, that the former dictator has engraved records giving sabotage instructions to his paid murderers here, and has written pamphlets, dated in Panama, to the same effect.

Mr. Speaker, that brings me to the second portion of my address.

Recently the State Department entered into a treaty with the Republic of Panama and in it is proposed that certain land and property be transferred to Panama. Among the properties to be transferred is this very same hotel, the George Washington. Now, so far no legislation has been introduced to effect the transfer of this hotel, so I feel that if Mr. Peron is still in Panama, even though he may be out of the hotel while this legislation is pending—and I speak only for myself—I would not be disposed to vote for the transfer of that property to the Republic of Panama. It seems to me that the presence of this dictator, this man who is the antithesis of everything the United States of America believes in, ought not to be condoned by our sister Republic. I realize, of course, that Panama has to run her internal affairs in her own way, and I am not attempting to interfere in any way except when it comes to voting here in this House I am going to be voting for the best interests of our own country. I do not know how Mr. Peron got into the hotel. He was there, as I say, from November through December, January, and February. He may be there now, for all I know. I do not know whether they have actually physically put him out or not, but whether they have put him out or not I would be very much interested to find out how he got in there in the first place,

how it was this came about, how it was that no one, apparently, in our Government, took steps to put him out. All I know is that it is a bad place for him to be; it is bad for our Nation; it makes us look as a Nation which condoned what this man did. It may be true in Latin America that they have the principle of providing asylum, but this fellow is different. As I said last week, when it comes to a showdown, he makes Frankenstein and Dracula look like good citizens. When he goes swimming the fish near him die of shame. He is a man who has throttled to death liberty, he is a man who has made democracy his enemy, and he is a man who openly proclaims he is going to murder a million people. He is certainly not the kind of a man to have on our property. It is a dubious tribute to George Washington to have a hotel named after him suffer the indignity of the Peron carcass in its halls, for Peron is a man who stands opposed to all of Washington's ideals. So, let us tack up on that hotel not that Washington slept here, but that Peron was kicked out of here.

I would like to refer to another letter from Argentina which says "Very important." The author of this letter suggests that I limelight the statement of Argentina's provisional President who, when asked where he thought Peron should go, said "to Russia, which is a dictatorship adequate for him."

So, I would like to bring my remarks to a close by at least saying that the State Department and the Defense Department have done the right thing at long last about getting him out of the hotel. I wish they would have acted sooner. I call upon them to explain as to how Peron got in there in the first place. At any rate, let us get him out of the hotel, and I hope the Republic of Panama will get him out of Panama. I know where he should go, but he is not ready for it yet. The Western Hemisphere would be well rid of him.

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BOYLE. I think for the edification of the State Department that they ought to think in terms of quit sleeping with any dictator. In everything that the gentleman has said it applies with strong force and effect to Peron. But, I do not think the State Department would have to look very far or look very ardently to see a lot of other dictators that have holes in their stockings and who probably are not worthy of our tender society and association as well.

Mr. TUMULTY. I may say perhaps we could suggest to the State Department that instead of massive retaliation their motto should be "massive exasperation."

FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, recent correspondence I have received from the

Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, and a New York importing firm indicates to me that the movement is being revived to weaken the Flammable Fabrics Act by exempting lightweight silk scarves from its provisions.

As my colleagues know, I have long taken the position that nothing should be done to weaken this act, which was developed to safeguard the public and protect persons from suffering and death by fire. To satisfy the demands of manufacturers, the act was amended by the 83d Congress to lower somewhat its standards, but even with this, certain lightweight silk scarves could not comply and efforts were put forward last year to grant them outright exemption.

At that time I voiced strong objections to any further emasculation of the act, and was supported by textile labor groups and certain manufacturers. We were successful in defeating this move by way of an amendment that would have exempted such scarves from its provisions. A rule to bring up the bill for House action was overwhelmingly rejected.

Textiles importers and distributors, moved by economic considerations are apparently about to renew their fight, and thus free for sale and distribution in this country, millions of dollars of inventory in stocks, here and abroad, that do not meet the act's requirements.

I cannot agree with the reasoning that because there is no record of anyone having been burned seriously by having one of these scarves ignite, or that a scarf knotted about the neck could be easily removed should such an incident occur, this is sufficient cause to dilute this law, enacted only after years of study and effort.

The time to act is before tragedy strikes and lives needlessly lost. Locking the barn after the horse has been stolen may prevent similar recurrences, but we have in the Flammable Fabrics Act the protection to prevent tragedy. Are we then going to throw this away and wait until flame searing death strikes some child or woman, and moves us again to clamor for the protection we once had and willfully relinquished?

I want to reiterate here and now, I will never withdraw from the position that the Flammable Fabrics Act must not be further weakened, that no item of wearing apparel, and a scarf knotted about the throat assuredly rests in that category, shall be exempted from its provisions.

It is unfortunate that the Japanese people with all their technical skill, their ingenuity and inventiveness, cannot develop processes that would make it possible for them to produce a lightweight scarf that would meet the standards of the act. But until they are willing and able to take this step, I will continue to fight for the scarves' exclusion and the exclusion of the products of any manufacturers, domestic or foreign, which do not meet its standards; to safeguard the lives of the men, women and children who may become the innocent victims of human negligence and greed.

THE CHARLESTOWN (MASS.) BOYS' CLUB

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, it is 25 years ago since I joined the Boys' Club of Charlestown, Mass. I remember the dues—1 cent a year, the greatest bargain a boy could get—swimming, basketball, gym—everything to attract and brighten the heart of a growing boy—Nate Hurwitz, a great athlete, stern disciplinarian, admired and respected by all the boys. Many fine men were molded in the Charlestown Boys' Club.

In the February issue of Reader's Digest there is an article in praise of boys' clubs. I am in agreement with the amount of good boys' clubs do, but the article indicts the citizens of Charlestown, many of whom are the parents of today's members of that boys' club.

Charlestown is a small community, historically famous and a part of Boston proper. A great number of its citizens earn their living either at the Boston Naval Shipyard, or on the waterfront. Hardworking, honest, and sincere, the people of Charlestown are devout in their religion, which is mostly Catholic. Their family life is clean and strong, built on a love of God and country, and ever respectful of the laws of man.

So incensed are the people of Charlestown at the unjust criticism, the deliberate falsehoods, and the inaccurate misstatements, that a citizens' meeting was held to discuss the article, and to urge the editors of the Reader's Digest to print a retraction. It is a privilege for me to join with them, and I hope that the Reader's Digest will speedily retract the erroneous statements and correct the wrong which they have done. The Reader's Digest has not told the truth to its readers. It has printed an article using manufactured figures to color a story which have maligned the good name and respect of all of the decent citizens of Charlestown. The American people have always guarded the freedom of the press, but they demand that we have an honest press.

I am enclosing two articles from the Boston Pilot, the official newspaper of the archdiocese of Boston, which I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

The articles follow:

[From the Boston Pilot of February 18, 1956]
READER'S DIGEST HAS "CLUBBED" CHARLESTOWN
 (By Rt. Rev. Daniel T. McColgan, Ph. D.)

(The author, a native of Charlestown and presently director of Nazareth, is a recognized scholar who has done extensive research on questions of social science.)

"Club" is variously defined by Webster as "a weapon for delivering rough blows"; an association of persons to promote a common object." In the title "Boys' Clubs of Boston" the term obviously is used in the latter sense. However, without any publicly noted dissent on the part of this association's administrators, the Boys' Club has been recently used as a weapon for delivering some very rough blows at least two sections of Boston, namely, South Boston and Charlestown.

The attack was launched in the February 1956 issue of Reader's Digest, in an article by

roving editor William L. White. Mr. White begins the assault by mentioning South Boston, "where cops once went in pairs." As a secret admirer of the people of South Boston, I am certain that their stature is not less noble, their virtues not less numerous and rich than are those of the people of Charlestown. I would be presumptuous, perhaps, to speak for them, but I am a native and lifelong resident of Charlestown.

Having dealt with South Boston, Mr. White turns to my "home town" and writes:

The nearby Charlestown district is a square mile, bounded by two rivers and a harbor, noted for its tough characters. Many broken families live here, and it has the fourth highest adult crime rate in the State. Yet, because it also (sic) has a Boys' Club it is third from the bottom in juvenile crime, which last year dropped another 7 percent while its adult crime rate rose.

The impressions thus conveyed to the reading public throughout the country are cruelly false. The evil is aggravated by the fact that Reader's Digest policy provides no hope of retraction nor fair opportunity for retort. In the hope that in some slight way the reputation of a maligned community may be repaired, I offer this document.

Let me say at the outset that while I disavow Mr. White's characterization of Charlestown and lament Mr. Burger's collaboration therein, I join both of them with alacrity in acclaiming the easily verified achievements of the Boys' Clubs which on the local level were launched in New England nearly 100 years ago, and whose national organization, The Boys' Club of America, formed in 1906, is celebrating its golden jubilee this year.

It is indeed regrettable that an article dedicated to the laudable task of publicizing the work of the Boys' Clubs should be marred by gross distortions of truth, outrageously illogical conclusions, unwarranted slurs and gratuitous assumptions.

SAINTS AND SINNERS

It is not my purpose to deny that Charlestown has had its sinners. However, I do believe that if these poor souls were to crush their besetting sin by becoming totally abstinent (and I don't mean from chocolate), especially if their good resolutions were seconded by local tavern keepers who cooperatively might close their emporia and depart to other pursuits in their distant, "dry," suburban habitats, then Charlestown would be truly the land of saints. Indeed, it has had and still has more than its share of them in spite of prevailing temptations.

Charlestown family life has traditionally been strong, pure, fruitful and integral. Crimes of a sexual nature have been almost nonexistent. Deliberate crimes of violence have been remarkably rare among her citizens.

Surely the Reader's Digest would not wish to ascribe to Charlestown the evils, and evildoers, at the State's prison. Surely the denizens of the "clubs" on Chelsea Street, Main Street and Sullivan Square are not representative Charlestownians. These institutions unfortunately and much to the dismay of its citizens are in Charlestown, they are definitely not of it. Charlestown serves as a crossroads leading directly from the heart of Boston to the north. Daily an estimated quarter million travelers use its streets. Surely, the moral missteps of these strangers should not be cited against the reputation of our native sons.

When one thinks of Charlestown, it is not images of the delinquent or dissolute that flood one's mind. One recalls hardworking men who earn their daily bread on the docks, in the Navy Yard, in the freight yards, and elsewhere in public or private employment. These men are faithful to their families, their God and fellow men. A simple priest walking through the streets of Charlestown finds a nonsaluting passerby as

rare as does an admiral aboard his flagship. And no admiral could be half so proud to be saluted by a fellow serviceman as I am to be greeted with a "Good morning, Your Reverence," by the longshoreman whose mammoth left hand has just passed over his mouth to remove a favorite corn cob while his right hand doffs that now rare bit of masculine attire, a hat or cap.

The wives of these men are at home "keeping house" and rearing the priests, nuns, teachers, doctors, lawyers, the soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, businessmen, and women of tomorrow.

Yes, there is an occasional adult and juvenile black sheep. That there are not more is certainly not the achievement solely of the boys' club as the Reader's Digest writers would seem to allege.

PARENTS AND PARISHES

That Charlestown is a law-abiding community of earnest citizens of modest means is due mainly to the good fathers and mothers whose name is legion. They are aided and abetted in their task by three well-knit, finely organized parishes served by a dozen or more zealous diocesan priests who care for the spiritual needs of the town. You see, Charlestown is predominantly Catholic. For its Protestant brethren there are available the ministrations of several churches and devoted clergymen. There are no Jewish religious facilities.

Nearly 60 nuns staff 3 parochial schools wherein over 1,800 children are taught. Additional hundreds of children are instructed and edified by scores of dedicated and talented public-school instructors.

Nine Little Sisters of the Assumption literally fly on their errands of mercy to the sick. The poor in worldly as well as spiritual goods are sponsored and succored by fellow laymen in conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and men and women in parish units of the Legion of Mary.

The parochial units of the Catholic Youth Organization annually boast of champions in swimming, basketball, baseball, scouting, etc., but they are prouder still of their contribution to the saintly lives and good citizenship of all their members.

In this good work the local boys' club plays an important and praiseworthy role, but it is not a preponderant one. Most certainly it is not the sole community agency promoting good and preventing delinquent conduct. Yes, there are many character building agencies laboring hard in Charlestown. These include the boys' club.

CHARACTER

But what is this entity character that they are helping to produce? Mr. Arthur Burger, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston is quoted by Mr. White in the Reader's Digest as being of the opinion that—

"Character is something that is caught, not taught. If a boy doesn't catch it from his parents, it rubs off on him from other boys and club leaders."

Most respectfully, and I hope not presumptuously, in speaking for the citizens of Charlestown, I would say that they do not think of character as an acquired veneer—certainly it is not caught like chalk from a billiard stick. Rather do they think of character as life dominated by principles as distinguished from life dominated by impulse from within and our circumstances from without. These principles are conceptions of right and duty, deeply rooted in the mind, branded in consciousness, brooded over—elevated into standards of judgment, taste, feeling and action, and consistently applied to life.

A collection of principles covering all departments of life constitutes an ideal. A man of principle is, therefore, a man with an ideal. The people of Charlestown believe

that there cannot be lofty character without high ideals, for ideals are the blueprints according to which we build our character. To be effective and worthwhile, the ideals must be not merely pictured, admired and longed for, they must be embodied in a set of definite principles dominating life and resulting in character. Accordingly as their ideals and principles are good or bad, people have good or bad character.

The people of Charlestown consider that in the task of character formation, the two rich resources are the family and religion. The home is the primeval school. It is the best, the most hallowed, and the most potential of all the academies; and the parent—especially the mother—is the first, the most influential, and the most cherished of all teachers.

Charlestownians feel that the most wholesome and the most lasting influence is exercised on children by parents of good character, for where precept is supplemented by personal practice, the parental example begets the respect and love of the child and remains a guide, an inspiration, a protection and an ennobling influence amid the dangers and pitfalls of life. Parents must be strong, alert and steady. They must appreciate the need of constant personal supervision and care of their children. They must be ready to administer discipline and correction where necessary. For says the wise man of the scripture:

"Folly is bound up in the heart of a child, and the rod of correction shall drive it away." (Proverbs xxii: 15.)

My fellow townsmen feel that within the home religion should be a guiding force in the life of youth, and a chief asset in that constructive guidance which is the best preventive of delinquency. There is no substitute for the true function of religion in supplying ethical and religious guidance to youth. There can be no guaranteed security against crime, there can be no moral security unless there is a definite, vitalized, moral system resting on the solid rock of religion. Religion furnished the highest ideals of conduct and the best motives for following those ideals.

I believe that traditionally the home and the church have been hard at work in Charlestown—forming consistently good character.

I most humbly, sincerely, and assuredly feel that their efforts, aided to a degree by the local boys' club have been uniformly successful.

A great man once said:

"A man should be proud of the place in which he lives, and live so that the place will be proud of him."

There are many, many youths in Charlestown who feel this way. And as their neighbor, I would like to stand and be counted with them.

FOR CHARLESTOWN

The Editor of the Pilot:

Your editorial in the February 11 issue of the Pilot captioned "Causes and Conclusions," was the first ray of hope to a much maligned citizenry who have been arraigned before the readers of the national publication, the Reader's Digest, as citizens of a town which ranks fourth in this State in adult crime.

It is easy for any group to point out to the world the work which they do and it is far easier to claim all the good effects of this work in a community while completely hiding the bad features behind a shroud of silence.

The decent people of Charlestown and to me that means all the people in Charlestown, have no criticism of the local boys club, they have done and are doing a good job, but for the people in charge of this club to claim that it is only because of this club that the juvenile delinquency rate in

Charlestown is among the lowest, is a deliberate falsehood, and their statement cannot be proven by facts or figures.

We have in Charlestown, 3 Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, serving the religious needs of our people, all of these parishes have programs to help their young people. It is true that none of these parishes can afford to have a swimming pool or a gymnasium, neither do they have the great cushion of the Red Feather Community Fund aid, and must by necessity limit these activities on the ability of their parishioners to finance such programs, but these limited activities pay off, and when our people send their children to the boys' club, the club officials will find a fairly decent boy to deal with, one usually well versed in how to conduct himself properly and honorably.

We have in Charlestown 3 parochial and 7 public schools, the nuns and the teachers in these schools have done an exemplary job in assisting us in the molding of the character of our children, these schools are filled with good, decent and honest children, who come from good and respectable homes, which are presided over by God-fearing, God-loving and law-abiding parents, parents, who, although they respect the good work accomplished by the local boys club, yet do not look upon it as a correctional institution, nor do we feel that they have the right to take over our duties as good parents.

It was, it is and it ever shall be our God given right to bring up our children to love and respect God and His church, to love and respect their parents, their brothers and sisters and their homes, and to protect and cherish the rights of their friends and neighbors. This is our Charlestown heritage, passed down from generation to generation and jealously guarded by our people.

To heap coals of derision on such a people, because of a few isolated instances, by such a national publication as the Reader's Digest, and whipped up to a song of hate and intemperance by its roving reporter, is a rank injustice. It should be retracted.

This past week a group of Charlestown citizens met to discuss this article, among this group were priests, ministers, the clerk and the probation officer of the local court, the captain of the police, our local representative, and a group of public spirited citizens. It was found that the Reader's Digest figures on adult crime in our town were completely false, and that a letter shall be sent to the Digest requesting them to send their roving reporter to us, and to write a story about the good people in Charlestown. We feel that one monthly edition of the Digest would prove insufficient to record our good deeds.

The Pilot editorial suggests caution; it is sound advice; any group claiming credit for the lack of juvenile delinquency in one section of the city, because of the activity in which they are interested, should be ready to assume the failure of their activity in some other section of a city where juvenile delinquency and also adult delinquency are much higher than in poor abused Charlestown.

Thanking you for your kind patience and attention, I remain.

JOSEPH W. MCCARTHY.

CHARLESTOWN.

THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House a letter addressed to our distinguished colleague, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, from a constituent of mine. The letter is well written and, I believe, self-explanatory.

FEBRUARY 22, 1956.

The Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PATMAN: A few weeks ago our friend, Congressman BURNSIDE, sent us a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 18, calling to my attention your address to the House of Representatives with reference to matters pertaining to small business.

Being a small manufacturer, in business for the past 10 years, and being a principal supplier to various Government agencies, including Army, Navy, and Air Force, we have had more than our share of experiences in the manner by which small business is treated by these various organizations. We have had some very pleasant relations with several branches of the Navy, along with Army ordnance. On the other hand, we have had some very disappointing and disgusting experiences with other agencies, along with the Small Business Administration.

I am sure small manufacturers throughout the country appreciate the efforts of you and your associates in behalf of maintaining free enterprise and a democratic form of business. I also believe the majority of small manufacturers agree there is a definite need in this country for big industries and I do not believe that anyone will deny this fact; however, as Mr. Fairless once told me, the backbone of United States Steel's business is based on support they have gotten from the thousands of small firms. We in small business sincerely hope you will continue the fine work you have undertaken and we only hope this pressure will not be let up until your objective is accomplished.

In reference to the Small Business Administration, I have had several occasions to request help from this organization, as well as knowing other responsible firms who likewise sought help. In every instance we were, for some reason or another, turned down. It certainly is disgusting to see an organization which has been set up by Congress for the purpose of contributing certain benefits to small business not fulfill its obligation.

I am more than convinced that Small Business Administration is the most useless of all agencies sponsored by the Government. This organization is manned by broken down bankers who are not capable of earning a livelihood outside of a Government agency, along with political appointees consisting of lawyers and so-called professional experts who are likewise incompetent and unable to earn a respectable living in competition with other men in their profession. It is too bad that more of your associates in the House, as well as Senate, do not take the time to really investigate that hornet's nest.

We certainly wish you every success in your efforts on behalf of small business and if we can be of help at any time, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

LE JOHN MANUFACTURING CO.,
SAM POLITANO, President.

APPLAUSE FOR THE HONORABLE A. FERNOS-ISERN, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes, to revise and extend my

remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

MR. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I take these few minutes to applaud the Honorable A. FERNÓS-ISERN, Resident Commissioner, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

His exposition of the delicate situation confronting the citizens of Puerto Rico in their use of the English language impressed me.

I trust that my colleagues in the House join with me in applauding our friend and colleague, the doctor. The correspondence which follows discloses, I believe, the reason for my enthusiasm:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1956.
Hon. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Thank you for your warm and friendly postal card in reply to my letter of February 16. It was because I regard you as a friend that I felt I could write you with such frankness. I knew, of course, that there must be a misunderstanding and your message in reply shows that most certainly there was.

You have been to Puerto Rico and you have observed firsthand our attitudes and how close we feel to our continental brothers. You have always exhibited friendliness to us and understanding of our problems, and it is in this spirit I feel that we in the Congress can work together toward worthwhile objectives and in harmony of effort.

Sincerely always,

A. FERNÓS-ISERN,
Resident Commissioner.

P. S.—Yes; I see now the other pages of the RECORD. No disagreement.
Thanks again.

FERNÓS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
February 16, 1956.

Hon. A. FERNÓS-ISERN,
Resident Commissioner,
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

MY DEAR DOCTOR, FRIEND, AND COLLEAGUE: Patriot that you are, man of courage, you who know your job as you know your people and your beautiful country (over much of which I flew), to you, who looks after the interests of your people and your country as you did so magnificently in your brave and splendid letter of February 16, 1956, what more could one say but "Thanks." "Thanks for drawing our hearts and our minds closer, closer to those goals each of us must travel in the future we vision for ourselves." May its brilliance and fullness bring us joy and glad tidings.

Your friend, always,

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
Member of Congress, 13th, New Jersey.

P. S.—Did you note my remarks on page 460-461 of the hearings?

A. D. S.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1956.
Hon. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN SIEMINSKI: My attention has been directed to your statement concerning Puerto Rico, which appears on page 362, on the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,

on Monday, January 23, 1956, in considering appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

I regret that I must disagree with the concepts of your statement. I am sure you would welcome further information to substantiate the reasons for my disagreement.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a self-governing sovereign community within the United States federative political system, in accordance with the terms of a compact, and Samoa, a possession of the United States, have such different political status; different social conditions, different historical and cultural backgrounds; their peoples respectively are so widely different, that there is no basis for establishing a parallel.

As you may have noted, during the entire hearings on the Territories and possessions of the United States before the subcommittee, not a single item was presented for which appropriations by the Federal Government were sought specifically for Puerto Rico. While Federal money is appropriated for the operation of the local governments of the Territories and possessions, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico pay the full cost of their Commonwealth government with their own taxes.

Federal monies are spent in Puerto Rico, not as specific appropriations for Puerto Rico, but rather because Puerto Rico is a participant in the United States Federal system, and the Federal Government has certain functions in Puerto Rico as it does in continental United States. Such Federal expenses may be classified in three main groups, as follows:

1. Expenses for national defense. There are strategic United States military bases in Puerto Rico.

2. Expenses for Federal civilian agencies operating in Puerto Rico. (As to these expenses, I know there is a strong feeling amongst leaders in Puerto Rico, that whenever a reexamination of the present economic and political relationships between the United States and Puerto Rico may be undertaken, Puerto Rico should insist upon assuming as many of these obligations as in their nature can properly be assumed and administered by the Commonwealth Government; of course, without in any way altering the fundamental relationships of Puerto Rico with the United States, but with the purpose of relieving the Federal Government of any expense in Puerto Rico, which Puerto Rico may itself be able to carry.)

3. Federal contributions to programs carried out under grant-in-aid laws, which of course, are as much of national as of local interest. In each case, Puerto Rico must pay its share at least by the same proportion as in the States. (In the case of public welfare assistance and the school lunch program, the formula applied to Puerto Rico is not as liberal as that applied to the member States of the Union or to the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.)

There is no question that Puerto Rico derives great benefits from its status as a Commonwealth within the United States political system, and from the relationships so created. However, I would be less than honest if I did not call attention to the fact that the benefits of our noble association are reciprocal.

We are citizens of our Commonwealth and citizens of the United States, as residents of New Jersey are citizens of the State and of the United States. As United States citizens, we are under the same obligation to defend the Nation as are the citizens of a State. And we have always answered the call without equivocation. The record of the Puerto Ricans in the recent conflict in Korea is second to none. Puerto Rico is a bulwark of the United States in the Caribbean; for the Panama Canal, a vital spot in our defense.

Puerto Rico is one of the best overseas markets of the United States, in fact, the sixth-best in the New World. Our annual purchases from the United States have reached over half-a-billion dollars, while sales of Puerto Rico's products to the mainland are well below that figure. More than 90 percent of the imports of Puerto Rico originate in the United States. United States goods enjoy the full protection of the United States tariff laws.

Puerto Rico is a shining example to the entire world of how peoples of Spanish culture, traditions, and origin can maintain in this new world of ours their individualities, in freedom and security, intimately associated with the free peoples of the United States mainland.

With our self-imposed taxes, we maintain our own school system, in the same way that the State of New Jersey maintains its school system. This is a tremendous task for us. Our proportionate school-age population is much larger than that of any other United States community of comparable numbers. The average income in Puerto Rico is lower than the lowest per capita income in any State. It is only about 50 percent of that of Mississippi.

No Federal money is appropriated to maintain our school system. However, not only have we endeavored and succeeded to a very impressive extent in creating a school system that will give educational opportunity to all our children, but we have the double task of teaching them the normal curriculum of any school in a modern country, plus a language other than their vernacular, from the very first grade on.

Puerto Rico is a Spanish-speaking community for the same reason New Jersey, your own State, is an English-speaking community. The reasons are ethnological and anthropological. You can well imagine what this effort would mean if New Jersey tried to include in its present curriculum the teaching of Spanish in addition to vernacular English and endeavored to make every one of its citizens bilingual in both languages of the new world. We do this of our own volition and in great earnest because we have chosen to live within the United States political system, as a commonwealth. Much as we cherish our cultural traditions as a people, we understand the great value of our people becoming bilingual. Thus, they will be able to communicate freely with their fellow citizens of the mainland, a consummation devoutly to be desired. That is why English is taught in Puerto Rican schools from the very first grade. In 50 years we have reduced illiteracy from 80 percent to 20 percent; while at the same time trying to be literate in two languages. We have been reasonably successful to say the least.

To reconcile the foregoing with your statement that you found evidence of little interest in the English language in Puerto Rico, is difficult for me. The information given you in the sense that there were 115 cracker-jack instructors in Puerto Rico and since 1952 the figure has fallen to around 15, is a colossal misinformation. With 115 instructors—whether they be crackerjack or not—it would be absurd to try to teach English to our present school enrollment of over half a million. We teach English in Puerto Rico with the teachers we have, with the teachers we can afford to pay, and we think that Puerto Rico should be commended for its efforts. About 30 percent of our budget is dedicated to education. (I am attaching a very interesting clipping from the Christian Science Monitor of October 19, 1955, on this matter.)

Puerto Rico's Constitution is one of the most modern in the modern world. Upon its adoption by the people of Puerto Rico, and the approval of Congress it became effective on July 25, 1952. It guarantees universal suffrage and the secret ballot. We have peaceful elections every 4 years.

Your query as to whether there is an attempt to keep the people from knowing English in order that the intelligentsia may better control them, puzzles me. Suppose the people in Puerto Rico did not know any English whatsoever. Why could a purely Spanish-speaking people be better controlled by their Spanish-speaking leaders than an English-speaking people would be by their English-speaking leaders?

The teaching of English has nothing to do with the communication between the leaders of the people and the people themselves. This, of necessity, must be conducted in the language the people best understand. If communication between the leaders of this Nation and its people were to be carried in a language different from its own, certainly the people could not understand what it was all about.

There are no cries of gringo in Puerto Rico; the word is foreign to us. We do not use it. It is not really a Spanish word. It is a Mexicanism. I never heard it until I came to the United States. We never call our fellow citizens of the mainland gringos. We consider it charged with uncomplimentary overtones. You must have heard of it somewhere else than in Puerto Rico.

The shootings in Congress were the result of the machinations of a handful of extremists led by an unbalanced, fanatic leader who is in prison in Puerto Rico, convicted under Puerto Rican law and by Puerto Rican courts. Their infernal doings were unanimously condemned by the people of Puerto Rico. To try to establish any relationship between their vituperable action and the present leadership of Puerto Rico is an offense which I, in the name of the people of Puerto Rico, must determinedly reject.

It is to be deplored that during your short stay in Puerto Rico you may have been exposed to so much misinformation as it seems you were given. However, I realize that in any community there may always be those who because of political enmities do not seem to stop at anything in their efforts to create misunderstanding which they think may accrue to their benefit. We have them in Puerto Rico, of course. But it is deplorable that they may go so far, as they seem to have done in the present case, as to try to create misunderstanding and distrust between the citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and their fellow citizens of the mainland.

Sincerely,

A. FERNÓS-ISERN,
Member of Congress, Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

On page 361 of the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives relative appropriations for 1957 for the Interior Department and related agencies, on January 23, 1956, as previously disclosed in the letter of the Honorable Dr. A. FERNÓS-ISERN, my interest in the use of the English language by citizens and nationals whose governments have adopted our currency, developed as follows:

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Lausi, you are asking for \$24,028,000, is that correct?

Mr. LAUSI. Yes.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Can you tell me, or put in the record, what the revenues to the Treasury of the United States are, or have been, in the last 2 or 3 years from the territories?

Mr. LAUSI. Yes, sir; we will submit that.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I think it is rather helpful to couple income with outgo. If we can get that it might enable Congress to appropriate for very worthwhile propositions with fullest confidence.

Mr. LAUSI. We will supply the information to the committee.

PRESTIGE OF SAMOA

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Now, coming back to you, Governor, you make mention of prestige in your statement. In what way would that be manifest?

Governor LOWE. We are the only American Territory south of the Equator. We are the only one in the South Pacific.

We feel, and the Department of the Interior feels, that we should maintain an administration in American Samoa that the United States Government can be proud of, and that will hold up its head as to its ability to operate such a territory as well as the people who are operating those territories around us.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Is that prestige based on sizzle, razzamajazz, and display, or is it based on benefits accruing to the people in terms of health, education, welfare, and other standards of living?

Governor LOWE. It is principally based on the last part of your statement, health, education, and welfare and the standards of living and economic conditions.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. At the moment, the Dutch, the French, the New Zealanders, the English and the Australians do better than we on that, do they?

Governor LOWE. No, sir; I do not say that. I say that there is prestige at stake in this, and it gets into the budget question on the basis of adequate financial support to do a good job.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. You would not say that the Dutch, the French, the British, the New Zealanders and the Australians are doing better than we are?

Governor LOWE. No, sir; I do not say that. I think that our administration of that Territory out there, once we got away from that rapid exchange of governors, which got to be kind of a laughingstock in that area, once we got over that, and we got where one man stayed in the place long enough to do an adequate job, that our administration has been very good.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. What is the language of Samoa?

Governor LOWE. Samoan.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Is any effort made to learn English or to teach it in the schools?

Governor LOWE. Yes, sir. We teach English as a subject in all of the schools, from the third grade on up.

However, the elementary teachers are all Samoans who do not speak English very well themselves. In the five junior high schools they are all Samoan teachers, but they attempt to teach in English in the junior high schools. We teach all in English in the high schools.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. What is the currency in Samoa?

Governor LOWE. American currency.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. We face a very sensitive point there. We are dealing with something that has an American value, and, of course, we feel that we have to maintain the local customs and traditions in Samoa. I imagine as education increases more and more they might want to know a little more about the country whose currency is used?

Governor LOWE. The impact of western civilization is something that continues to increase. We have owned this Territory for 55 years, and that has been increasing.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I visited Puerto Rico last fall, and I was told that, while once we had some 115 crackerjack instructors there in the English language, since 1952 the figure has fallen to around 15. One seems to find little interest in the English language in Puerto Rico though they are United States citizens. Many come up our way. Time and money is spent on them to help fit them into the cultural and industrial pattern of the community. They use our money, they need it, and they want it, and yet, with the higher-ups, the extension of the courtesy of learning our

language seems not to be there. I wonder where we are missing the boat in that connection. Is it because we lack something, or is it because we are too far away? Or is it that with the intelligentsia alone knowing English, they better control the people and keep them suspect to convenient cries of gringo that find expression with shootings in the Congress.

Governor LOWE. I cannot speak of those people, but it is recognized by the Samoan people that they must have a bilingual society.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Do the Dutch, the French, the British, the New Zealanders and the Australians make an effort in the schools of the islands that they administer, or help to administer, to ask that their language be taught?

Governor LOWE. I know about the New Zealanders, the Australians, and the British. They do a great deal of teaching of their language. I do not know how far the Dutch go in that respect, nor do I know how far the French go, but I understand in Tahiti and New Caledonia they do teach French in the schools, because it is one of the international languages. None of the little island languages are very satisfactory languages with which to deal with outside nations. I am sure they all make rather strenuous efforts, at least, to bring some of them up to the place where they can understand English. Our people understand it pretty well.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. It might be interesting to note the move that is taking place in the Caribbean.

In 3 or 4 years I understand that the British are going to attempt to take all of their possessions down there, with the exception of Bermuda, and incorporate them in a commonwealth setup and send an ambassador to Washington to represent them. That means that they will have unlimited right of entrance to the United States, that they will be coming up here and find ready work on our farms, in our factories and in our homes. They know the King's English, and speak with accents like Oxford graduates. They will be taking our money out, sending it to British possessions in the Caribbean. It will not be going in like volume to Puerto Rico, Cuba, and other of our friends. If a depression hits Cuba or Puerto Rico their people have, as they do now, automatic right to migrate here. The question is, who will get the first call for positions on the farms of America, in the homes, and in the factories? Naturally, it would appear those who speak our language and who know our traditions. So, while we, on the one hand, gladly assist those people with funds, those whom we do not assist will be free to come in and take our dollars out, take them back to British possessions; that appears to give something to think about on two fronts at the same time.

Governor LOWE. The people of Samoa, as American nationals, actually do migrate to the United States. Any attempt to keep them from it would meet with considerable opposition. They are very proud of the fact that they are American nationals, and they are very loyal.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I am sure that they are, and I wish them the very best.

In the same hearings, on January 30, 1956, on pages 460 and 461, referred to in the postscript of my card to the doctor, cited above, further interest in the use and benefit of the English language to those who live with our money, developed as follows—from our Indian schoolchildren to citizens of Puerto Rico migrating to the United States:

Mr. SIEMINSKI. One observation: One of the rangers in one of the national parks last summer, on this question of Indian edu-

cation, made an observation and I wonder if there is anything to it and, if there is, what can be done about it. He said that in the lower grades the Indians probably are better in the graphic arts on the things he could see and touch than the white boy; but, in high school where an understanding of the American language and imagination and a sense of creativeness is called into play, the white boy passes the Indian. Whether that is true or not, or it is because of his background in having to survive under conditions of nature, I do not know; but if we should have to integrate them someday along the line of delaying one's advancement as against the other, what would happen? I wonder if you would care to comment on that.

ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIAN CHILDREN

Mrs. THOMPSON. Of course there are many opinions about the achievement of Indian children as compared to other children. I do not believe there is any factual data that would indicate there is any difference in achievement of Indian children and other children, given the same opportunities. It is true that many Indian children come from non-English-speaking homes; therefore they start school with a language handicap and that language handicap must be overcome. In those lower grades, when expressing their thoughts, if they cannot express them in the same language, they are likely to express them in pictures.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Yes; and there is where they seem to shine over the white boys.

Mrs. THOMPSON. That is true. And that language handicap, unless overcome, and he makes an effort to overcome it, will be reflected in his achievement in the upper grades. But, starting with the same language start and progressing through, as between Indian children and white children, I do not think we can find the one is above the other. I do not think there would be any difference between them in achievement in that case.

USE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I am happy to have that. I am very interested in the English language being taken up voluntarily by people who are not born speaking it, such as in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Samoa, and elsewhere; yet, in asking those people to accept our language, we do not want to give them the impression, I am sure, of a colonial decree, so to speak; but, rather, to paint the picture, as we are trying to do here this morning, showing them, as you have said in your statement, the benefits to accrue to them by getting into the stream of opportunities that the English language opens up to them—the benefits of having become Americans. If we can get the picture across to the people of Puerto Rico that they are citizens, and when they come up into my district they can better set themselves up and get located and adjusted to the community, we are not trying, as I see it, to get the people of Puerto Rico to talk our language as a matter of necessity, but as a matter of benefit; so that if there is a depression in Puerto Rico and they need help and want to avoid bloodshed in Puerto Rico, it is a help to the people of Puerto Rico as well as to ourselves to have them speak the language.

I am glad you gave me the answer you did, because you most astutely avoid the issue that you must meet later on.

Reference the Caribbean Federation which the British are setting up among some 3 million of their subjects, mentioned above, it is interesting to note the treatment it received in an editorial in the New York Times on February 26, 1956, cited now. The editorial, of course, does not dovetail the competition for jobs in the United States this new setup

will give our citizen Puerto Ricans. Ability to use our language might be a deciding factor in a race for less menial jobs. This might be an element overlooked in another article in the same issue—February 26—of the New York Times wherein it is stated, in part:

Puerto Ricans deserve to be treated as part of the American labor pool and accorded its protections.

The editorial and the news article on page 74 of the February 26, 1956, issue of the New York Times follow:

[From the New York Times of February 26, 1956]

CARIBBEAN FEDERATION

A new nation is taking form right on our doorstep, one of the strangest nations, geographically speaking, in the world. It is the West Indies Federation, which is to be created out of the British islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Windward and Leeward Islands. The Bahamas are excluded and the mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras and the British Virgin Islands are still holding back. They may well change their minds some day if the high hopes held for the new federation materialize.

The West Indies colonies already enjoy full adult suffrage and freely elected local governments. London's Colonial Office left it to the colonies to decide whether they wanted federation or not. The long, often arduous, arguments have now ended with an affirmative answer. It will be a federation on the Australian model, with each island government retaining residual powers over local affairs, but with the administration, law-making, and the general economy of the group being run from a central government in a capital yet to be chosen.

It will be a remarkable nation, stretching over 1,000 miles of water, which is the distance that divides the two main units of Jamaica and Trinidad. Of course, the East Indies cover a greater space and a far larger population, but there is no true comparison between the ancient civilization and long history of the East Indies and the new, mainly Negro, civilization of the West Indies.

The advantages of a central government are essentially fiscal and economic. The islands compete against each other with the same products—sugar, rum, bananas, citrus fruits, tobacco, and spices. Together the 3 million people of these lush and beautiful lands will make a formidable trading unit. Politically they will undoubtedly become a part of the worldwide British Commonwealth, which will give them a status and dignity far beyond what they now have as individual colonies. And they will be sovereign and independent. Thus, the British can chalk up one more triumph for their enlightened colonial policy.

[From the New York Times of February 25, 1956]

STATE TO GIVE AID TO PUERTO RICANS—HARRIMAN SAYS AGENCIES ARE TO COOPERATE IN PROBLEM OF ASSIMILATION HERE

The Governor sent a message to the eighth annual convention of the Spanish-American Youth Bureau. He said that State agencies "hope to assist in the quick acceptance and fair treatment in our communities of Americans of Puerto Rican and Hispanic origin."

Mr. Harriman regretted that the legislature had failed to close loopholes in the rent control law. He contended that they had resulted in exploitation, particularly of newly arrived citizens.

One important way in which such citizens could help themselves in bettering their economic conditions, the Governor declared, was through political participation.

The meeting was attended by more than 150 representatives of private and public agencies working with Spanish-speaking residents. They met in the McBurney branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d Street.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State commission against discrimination, called for a nationwide program to help settle Puerto Rican immigrants throughout the country.

"Discrimination against Puerto Ricans, particularly by homeowners and local officials, is making it difficult to effect a distribution to other industrial centers," he said.

"Puerto Ricans deserve to be treated as part of the American labor pool and accorded its protections. They should enjoy equal participation in industrial employment and at least equality with, if not preference over, alien labor in agriculture."

"Puerto Rican, immigration to the continental United States may be expected to continue at the rate of 35,000 to 50,000 annually," Mr. Abrams said. He added that the solution of the problem lies not in a curtailment of the migration, nor entirely in the improvement of the economic situation in Puerto Rico, but in a nationwide program of settlement.

The very fine article of Tuesday, October 18, 1955, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, referred to in the letter by the doctor, now follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor of October 18, 1955]

PUERTO RICO: LEARNING WITH ENTHUSIASM (By Leonard S. Kenworthy)

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.—Puerto Ricans are justifiably proud of the progress they have made in the last few years in many phases of their educational program. Probably no place in the world has made so many gains in so short a time as has this Commonwealth of the United States.

Progress has been so rapid in so many different fields that Puerto Rico has become a mecca for trainees in the point 4 program of the United States Government and in the technical assistance program of the United Nations. In the past few years more than 1,000 such trainees have visited the island to see what is being done in economic, social, governmental, and educational planning, in the establishment of factories, the building of roads, the improvement of agriculture and the improvement of public health.

In education they have followed with keen interest the meteoric rise of vocational education, the slow but steady work in community education, innovations in the teaching of English as a second language, the extensive program of school lunches and child-breakfast centers, the attacks on illiteracy, the preparation of new teaching materials, and other aspects of Puerto Rican education.

Puerto Ricans usually employ the year 1940 as the base for their statistics. That date is considered by them the beginning of their modern era. In that year there were 303,000 children in school. Today there are 533,000. In 1940 only 50 percent of the children from 6 to 18 years of age ever got to school. Today 72 percent of the Puerto Rican boys and girls of that age group are in school.

1960 GOAL ALREADY ACHIEVED

Under their 6-year plan a goal was set for 1960 of 91 percent of the pupils of elementary school age in school. That goal has already been achieved.

Even more important is the increased holding power of the schools. In 1948 about 50 percent of the children had dropped out by the end of the third grade. Today most pupils stay in school through the sixth grade.

In the past 14 years there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of high-school pupils. In that year there were only 10,000 students in high schools. Today there are more than 40,000.

This also has meant an enormous job of finding and training new teachers. In 1940 there were 6,000 of them on the island. Today there are double that number. And today's teachers are far better educated, too, than they were a few years ago.

Buildings had to be enlarged and new ones built. Since 1940, 3,300 new classrooms have been added. More important, many of them have been built by parents and other citizens. Partial responsibility has rested with the local municipalities through the years. Now an experiment has been started for 1955-56 of having the Department of Public Works construct the foundations and put up the girders and roof, with the parents finishing the structures, including the walls, floors, and windows. Forty classrooms are to be built this year in this way.

Most buildings are being built today of concrete rather than of wood, making them more durable and hurricaneproof. Lunchrooms are an essential part of all schools, too.

Literacy has increased from 69 percent to 78 percent in the intervening years since 1940. But the problem of increasing it still further is getting larger owing to lack of resources, the rapid increase of population, and the fact that those who wanted to learn most have already been taken care of. Under the direction of a world-renowned expert, Dr. Rodriguez Boa, a strenuous effort is being made now to reduce illiteracy 10 percent more by 1960. And by illiteracy Dr. Boa means the equivalent of a third-grade education rather than merely being able to read and write one's name.

Spectacular progress has been made in vocational education, an essential part of the industrialization of the island. In 1947-48 there were around 8,000 persons getting some kind of vocational training; today that figure has soared to 25,000. There are now 11 high schools with vocational programs. In them the pupils receive 3 hours of general education and 3 hours of vocational training.

The school lunch program has been greatly expanded, too, since 1948. In that year there were 181,000 children provided for. Today there are 240,000 boys and girls who receive a complete meal at school. The result has been improved health for the children, better eating habits for them and their families, and an outlet for more of the island's products, together with food from the mainland of the United States.

In addition to these children, 21,000 non-school children from 2 to 10 years also receive breakfast outside the schools.

Instruction in the elementary grades always has been in Spanish and after the Columbia University survey of 1948, Spanish became the language of instruction in the high schools. An intensive effort is being made, however, to develop English as the second language of all school pupils. Oral English is started in the first grade and written English is commenced in the third and fourth grades. Some articles in the elementary school paper "Escuela" are printed in English. Many children listen to the radio programs in English or hear it over the TV. Newspapers and magazines in English are now much more widely available, and persons from the mainland who speak English are much more in evidence. Supplementing these motivations is the carefully constructed program of the schools, with a special series of books developed by Dr. Charles Fries, expert on the teaching of English from the University of Michigan.

An extensive program of publications has been developed for the schools; 350,000 copies of *Escuela* are published weekly in 3 editions for elementary, junior high, and senior high schools and is distributed free. A monthly

journal for teachers, *Educación*, is prepared and printed. Starting this fall, a newspaper with a general cultural orientation, including many pictures, is being printed in an edition of 250,000. This will go to adults on the island.

Progress can also be noted in the spread of school cooperatives, in the increase in exchanges with teachers and school officials in New York City and Chicago, in the expansion of the University of Puerto Rico and other colleges, in the establishment of music schools for the gifted, and in the continuation of the activity-month scheme whereby teachers go to school, work in the local community, or do some equivalent work 1 month in the year.

Despite the tremendous progress in the past few years, many problems still persist. Some of them are the inevitable problems of a system which is bursting at the seams. Others are more fundamental problems of goals and methods of attaining them.

AMERICANIZATION WEIGHED

One of the most basic problems is the extent to which young Puerto Ricans should be Americanized. This is a question of long-term goals which will have to be decided by the general populace of the island, but a question on which the educators should have much to say, as it vitally affects every phase of education.

With close economic and political ties with the United States, with rapid industrialization and urbanization, and a growing feeling of kinship to the States, the question of how much of their Spanish background can be retained in the next generation continues to cause controversy. Certainly older and even middle-aged people are proud of their Spanish cultural heritage, but whether this pride can be developed in the oncoming generation is still open to question. Already most of the African and Indian heritage has disappeared; whether the same will eventually happen to the Spanish heritage remains to be seen.

Some educators are concerned on this point, but the role of the schools in helping to determine goals does not seem too clear at the present time. Many people hope that Puerto Rico can develop a rich crossroads culture, molded from the best of their European, North American, and Latin American traditions.

Another problem seems to be the education and supervision of teachers. A problem everywhere, this is especially noticeable in Puerto Rico, with scores of new teachers to be trained each year and about 500 new teachers needed as replacements for those who drop out annually.

All this could not have happened without aid from four sources. One is the strong support for education from the people of Puerto Rico. A second has been the generous support financially from the legislature, with about 30 percent of governmental funds devoted to public education. A third has been the leadership of such men as Dr. Mariano Villarronga, Secretary of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Dr. Cracisco Collazo, both Puerto Ricans rather than continentals. Lastly, but certainly not least, has been the devoted efforts of the teachers of the island who have much of the enthusiasm of people all over the world who have begun to plan for themselves rather than carry out the projects of colonial powers.

Perhaps that is the most important characteristic of Puerto Rican educators today: their pride in making Puerto Rico a better place for all people to live through education.

HOUSING AMENDMENTS OF 1956

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in presenting to the House today, a bill which is intended to be the housing amendments of 1956. The legislative proposals contained therein are those of the Eisenhower administration for the betterment of living conditions for the American people. I am pleased to take the initiative in this regard because this legislation is forward-looking in nature and conforms to the oft-stated desire of the President to be "liberal in the matters which concern the welfare of our people."

The proposals which are advanced by the Housing and Home Finance Agency under the capable leadership of Albert M. Cole, a former Member of this body, and endorsed by the President, seek to meet the needs of all citizens who are desirous of obtaining better homes while retaining to the greatest degree possible, private enterprise initiative in the housing field. I will cite here only a few of the major provisions of this bill—those which I believe will have the greatest impact upon our national economy.

At the request of the President, Administrator Cole has proclaimed 1956 as Home Improvement Year. Large segments of our business economy have set forth upon a program known as Operation Home Improvement to augment this proclamation. It is fitting, therefore, that the administration should propose that title I, the Federal Housing Administration home repair and improvement program, should be amended to enable those who are individual homeowners to more readily obtain the financing necessary to undertake improvement and rehabilitation of their dwellings. My bill provides for a permanent program rather than one which requires extension by Congress from time to time, an increase in the maximum amount of loans from \$2,500 to \$3,500 on single-family structures, and from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the improvement of structures housing two or more families. Also, authorization for the Federal Housing Commissioner to increase the maximum term of such loans from 3 to 5 years.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered has been in the provision of suitable homes for those displaced by governmental action. This is particularly true in the carrying out of the urban renewal program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Congress has heretofore provided for low-cost private housing, the so-called section 221 program, for this purpose. It has not met with success to date and the administration now recommends to the Congress that there be a liberalization in allowable construction cost and in mortgage ratio as well as mortgage term.

My bill provides for an increase in the maximum amount from \$7,600 to \$8,000 per dwelling unit and from \$8,600 to \$10,000 per dwelling unit in high-cost areas. Also, in contrast to the 95 percent mortgage insurance now available, the insured mortgage could equal the appraised value of the property, except that the pur-

chaser would have to pay \$200 in cash or its equivalent. That payment could include settlement cost and initial payments for other prepaid expenses. The bill also provides for increasing the term of the mortgage from 30 to 40 years.

Recognizing the increasing housing needs of our elderly citizens, the administration has proposed in this bill, several provisions which should help the senior members of our society to attain for their own use, homes and dwelling facilities tailored to their needs. Under the public housing provisions of this proposal, single persons 65 years of age or over, who are otherwise eligible, shall henceforth be permitted to occupy low-rent public housing and in fact, will be given preference therefor. Recognizing that the needs of the elderly extend beyond the limited field of low-rent public housing, it is proposed that the regular Federal Housing Administration section 203, sales housing program, be amended to permit a third party to provide the downpayment for the purchase of a home where the mortgagor would be a person 60 years of age or over. Also provided is permission for such third party to be a cosigner of the mortgage note for an elderly person lacking adequate credit.

Two amendments are suggested for the section 207 rental housing program of the Federal Housing Administration as well. One would liberalize mortgage insurance where such housing would be occupied to a proportion of 25 percent or greater by elderly persons and where such housing would be expressly designed for that use. An increase in the mortgage to a value ratio would be effected to 90 percent where the mortgage does not exceed \$7,200 per family unit.

The second recommendation would change the application of mortgage amount to 90 percent of replacement cost instead of 90 percent of value, up to \$8,100 per dwelling unit where nonprofit organizations sponsor multifamily projects exclusively for the use of the elderly.

Being convinced that private enterprise cannot yet care for the total housing need in the several communities of our Nation, and recognizing the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide decent, safe, and sanitary homes for those displaced by governmental action, it is recommended that authorization for 70,000 units of low-rent public housing be given by Congress in the next 2 fiscal years. Administrative preference is now granted to families displaced by such governmental action. The authorization is intended for use in communities participating in an integrated attack on slums and blight. We cannot close our eyes to the plight of those who, by necessity rather than choice, dwell in the least desirable homes of the Nation. With the stimulus to slum clearance being given by the urban-renewal program, it is essential that we not create further deterioration by forcing families to move from one undesirable dwelling in a project area to another immediately outside that area. For those who have not incomes sufficient to support proper private housing facilities, it is intended that the Government contribute its share to see that these people do have

adequate homes. It is primarily for this purpose that the President has proposed and this bill provides for a sufficient number of low-rent public-housing units to meet this need.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, the bill which I introduce today envisions that this administration shall continue its sympathetic approach to the needs of our Nation insofar as the provision of good homes is concerned. It is a liberal bill in many respects because we believe that this is the proper approach to our needs. It is nonetheless a bill also which provides proper stimulus to private enterprise so that it may contribute a major share to meeting this great need. It is well for us to remember that in the last calendar year there were private nonfarm housing starts greater in number than 1,300,000, second only to the record year in our history, 1950, the time when we were first able to meet the pent-up demands for housing which were occasioned by the cutbacks in construction and credit during and immediately after World War II.

I make so bold as to state today, that 1956 will see this Nation continuing at an unprecedented level of prosperity with our people obtaining more and better homes in which to raise their families. The bill before us, which I hope will be granted early hearings by our Committee on Banking and Currency, is designed to do the job which I am sure all of us desire to do and that is to continue the prosperity in peace which has been the keynote of the Eisenhower administration.

Mr. Speaker, I am including as a portion of my remarks, a brief summary of the housing amendments of 1956 so that all of our colleagues may have ready access to the information concerning this proposal:

BRIEF SUMMARY, HOUSING AMENDMENTS OF 1956

The housing amendments of 1956 would provide new assistance to housing for the elderly both through the FHA mortgage insurance programs and the low-rent public housing program. Sufficient mortgage insurance authorization would be provided for another year of FHA operations and the FHA military housing program would be extended on a permanent basis. An additional 70,000 units of low-rent public housing, to be contracted for over a 2-year period, would be authorized for communities which will participate in an integrated attack on slums and blight. Urban renewal would be given new assistance through the liberalization of FHA insurance terms for the repair and rehabilitation of housing and the provision of low-cost housing for families displaced by urban renewal. In addition, the authorization for Federal grants to State and regional planning agencies to assist urban planning would be doubled. The Federal National Mortgage Association's secondary mortgage market operations would be broadened. The authorization for college housing loans would be increased and changes made in the program to encourage more participation by private lenders. New provisions would be enacted to expedite the disposal of the remaining defense and World War II housing and other properties still held by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. A number of other perfecting changes would be made in the laws governing the programs of that Agency.

Following is a brief summary of the provisions of the housing amendments of 1956 in the order in which they appear in the bill:

FHA TITLE I HOME REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

That FHA title I home repair and improvement program would be amended to—

(1) eliminate the expiration date of the program (September 30, 1956) and make the program permanent;

(2) increase the maximum amounts of the loans which can be insured under the program from \$2,500 to \$3,500 for home improvement and nonresidential loans, and from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for loans for the improvement of structures housing two or more families; and

(3) authorize the Federal Housing Commissioner to increase the maximum term of home improvement and nonresidential loans from 3 years (the present limit) up to 5 years, if he determines that such increase is in the public interest.

HAZARD INSURANCE ON FHA ACQUIRED PROPERTIES

The Federal Housing Commissioner would be authorized to establish a fire and hazard loss fund to provide self-insurance coverage with respect to real property acquired by FHA under any of its programs.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY—FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE

The regular FHA section 203 sales housing program would be amended to permit a third party to provide the downpayment required for the purchase of a home where the mortgagor would be a person 60 years of age or older. Combined with existing authority, the third party could make the downpayment and also become a cosigner of the mortgage note for an elderly person lacking adequate credit.

The FHA section 207 rental housing program would be amended to provide liberal mortgage insurance for multifamily housing where at least 25 percent of the units in the project are expressly designed for the use of the elderly and a priority of occupancy for these units is given to the elderly throughout the life of the mortgage insurance contract. The maximum amount of the mortgage in these cases would be 90 percent of value where the mortgage does not exceed \$7,200 per family unit without regard to the present requirements as to the average number of bedrooms.

A second amendment of the FHA section 207 rental housing program would provide more liberal mortgage insurance for multifamily housing designed and held entirely for elderly persons and sponsored by nonprofit organizations approved by the FHA as to financial responsibility. The maximum amount of the mortgage in these cases would be \$8,100 per dwelling unit and the mortgage could be 90 percent of replacement cost instead of 90 percent of value.

GENERAL FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE AUTHORIZATION

The FHA mortgage insurance authorization would be increased to make available \$3 billion of this authorization for the next fiscal year. The balance of the present authorization would be included in this amount.

LIBERALIZATION OF SECTION 221 LOW-COST HOUSING FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES

The FHA section 221 program for the housing of displaced families (for both single family homes and for multifamily housing of nonprofit corporations) would be liberalized—

(1) by increasing the maximum amount of mortgages which can be insured from \$7,600 to \$8,000 per dwelling unit and from \$8,600 to \$10,000 per dwelling unit in high-cost areas;

(2) to permit the mortgage to equal the value of the property except that the mortgagor, in the case of a single family home, would be required to make an initial payment of \$200 in cash or its equivalent, which amount could include settlement costs and initial payments for taxes, hazard insurance, mortgage insurance premium, and other pre-paid expenses (present maximum is 95 percent of value and downpayment of 5 percent of estimated cost on single family homes); and

(3) by increasing the maximum maturity of the mortgage from 30 years to 40 years.

APPROVAL OF COST CERTIFICATIONS MADE FINAL

The cost certification of a mortgagor with respect to a multifamily housing project would be made final and incontestable after the Federal Housing Commissioner has approved the certification, except where there is fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the mortgagor. It would also be made clear that allocations of general overhead items can be included as part of the actual cost of the project. These amendments would remove doubts and fears on the part of prospective sponsors of multifamily housing that their cost certifications may be reexamined and questioned from time to time over an indefinite period of years and as to what can be included in the cost of a project for cost-certification purposes.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPEHART MILITARY HOUSING PROGRAM

The FHA mortgage insurance authority for the Capehart military housing program would be extended on a permanent basis.

FNMA SECONDARY MORTGAGE MARKET

The present \$15,000 limit on the amount of an FHA or VA mortgage which can be purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Association would be removed with respect to mortgages purchased by FNMA in its secondary market operations. The \$15,000 limit would continue to be applicable to mortgages offered for FNMA purchase under the special assistance functions of FNMA, except where the mortgages cover property located in Alaska, Guam, or Hawaii. The principal amount of any mortgage purchased by FNMA in its secondary market operations, including Alaska, Guam, or Hawaii mortgages, would, of course, be limited by the amount permitted under FHA insurance or VA guaranty legislation.

REDUCTION IN CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO FNMA BY MORTGAGE SELLERS MADE POSSIBLE

The present requirement that mortgage sellers must subscribe to FNMA common stock in an amount equal to 3 percent of the unpaid amount of the mortgages, or such greater percentages as may from time to time be determined by FNMA, would be changed. The amendment would provide that sellers of mortgages to FNMA under its secondary market operations would be required to make capital contributions to FNMA equal to 2 percent of the unpaid principal amount of mortgages purchased or to be purchased by the association, or such other greater or lesser percentage, but not less than 1 percent, as may from time to time be determined by the association, taking into consideration conditions in the mortgage market and the general economy.

MORTGAGE PURCHASE PRICES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE RANGE OF MARKET PRICES

FNMA would be authorized to establish the prices to be paid for mortgages purchased in its secondary market operations within the range of market prices for the particular class of mortgages involved instead of at the market price as presently required.

URBAN RENEWAL PLANS

An unnecessary requirement would be removed from the present law under which an identifiable urban redevelopment plan must be part of an urban renewal plan if rede-

velopment of part of the urban renewal area is planned along with rehabilitation and conservation of the balance of the area.

CHANGES IN DEFINITION OF "URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT"

The definition of "urban renewal project" in the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, would be amended to make the whole urban renewal area (instead of merely the area to be cleared, as under present law) subject to the predominantly residential requirement. Under the present predominantly residential requirement an urban redevelopment area (i. e. the area to be cleared) must, with certain exceptions, either be predominantly residential to begin with or else be redeveloped for predominantly residential uses. This change would thus make the requirement consistent with other requirements in title I which apply to the whole urban renewal area. The definition would also be amended to consolidate the provisions relating to slum clearance and redevelopment with those relating to rehabilitation and conservation.

LOSS OF CERTAIN TAX REVENUES AS URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT COST

A new provision would permit an amount equal to the ad valorem taxes on real property acquired by a local public agency in an urban renewal project to be included in the gross project cost if the local public agency has not paid such taxes or made payments in lieu of taxes during the time the real property was in its possession. This would provide for equitable treatment as between communities which receive tax payments on real property held by a local public agency and those which do not.

URBAN RENEWAL IN MAJOR DISASTER AREAS

The Housing Administrator would be authorized to extend urban renewal assistance to major disaster areas, under certain conditions, without regard to requirements that the community must have a workable program for the prevention and elimination of slums, that the urban renewal plan must conform to a general plan of the locality, requirements of public hearings, and certain requirements with respect to the predominantly residential character or blighted character of urban renewal areas.

The FHA sections 220 and 221 urban renewal housing programs would also be amended to permit temporary waiver of the present workable program requirement, and urban planning grants would be permitted for a community affected by a major disaster without regard to the fact that the community's population is 25,000 or greater.

URBAN PLANNING AUTHORIZATION INCREASED

The urban planning grant authorization would be increased from \$5 million to \$10 million.

SEVENTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED

New loan and annual contributions contracts would be authorized for not more than 35,000 additional low-rent public housing units after July 31, 1956, and an additional 35,000 on and after July 1, 1957. Each 35,000 increment would be available for contracting until 2 years after it first becomes available.

WORKABLE PROGRAM REQUIREMENT RESTORED FOR LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING

The previous requirement that the locality must have a workable program for the prevention and elimination of slums before a contract could be entered into for Federal assistance to low-rent public housing (which was dropped by the Housing Amendments of 1955) would be restored to the law.

LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Single persons 65 years of age or over with low incomes would be made eligible for low-rent public housing units, and local housing authorities would also be permitted to ex-

tend a prior preference, as among low-income families which are eligible applicants for occupancy of dwellings of given sizes and at specified rents, to elderly families (including single persons 65 years of age or over) for any low-rent housing designed specially for, or suitable to the needs of, such elderly families. As among applicants eligible for this preference, those displaced by slum clearance or other governmental action would be given a first preference. The limit of \$1,750 per room on the cost of low-rent public housing would be increased to \$2,250 per room where units are designed specifically for elderly families.

TRANSFER OF FARM LABOR CAMPS

The Public Housing Administration would be directed to transfer farm labor camps without monetary consideration to local public housing agencies in the areas of the camps if requested within 12 months after enactment of the bill and the local public housing agency certifies as to the low-rent need for the project and that preferences will be given, first, to low-income agricultural workers and, second, to other low-income persons and families.

DISPOSAL OF DEFENSE HOUSING

Provision would be made for the disposal of the temporary or relocatable Korean defense housing projects still held by the Housing Agency—about 10,000 units. Forty-two of these projects, plus 3 World War II projects (on or near military reservations), needed for continuing use by military personnel would be transferred to the Department of Defense, effective July 1, 1956. The remainder of this defense housing held by the Housing Agency would be sold to the highest bidder not later than June 30, 1957 (unless previously disposed of under other provisions of law). The Tonomy Hill World War II project at Newport, R. I., would be transferred to the local housing authority. However, a first preference would have to be given to military personnel in a certain number of units in that project for 3 years.

MODIFICATION OF WAR HOUSING SALES PREFERENCE PROVISIONS

A new provision would be added to the Lanham Act designed to accelerate the disposition of two classes of permanent war housing. One class consists of housing which is to be sold for removal from the site. The other consists of projects to be sold onsite which cannot be subdivided in such a manner as to offer for separate sale dwelling structures designed for occupancy by not more than four families. In the first class of housing the existing sales preference requirements would be eliminated effective upon enactment of the bill, and in the second class, all preference requirements would be terminated with respect to the onsite sale of the nondivisible projects which the Housing Agency holds on January 1, 1957, as of that date. All housing disposed of under the new provision must be disposed of as expeditiously as possible on a competitive basis to the highest responsible bidder, except that the Housing Administrator may reject any bid which he determines to be less than the fair market value of the property and may thereafter dispose of the property by negotiation.

INCREASE IN COLLEGE HOUSING LOAN FUND AUTHORIZATION

The college housing revolving loan fund authorization would be increased from \$500 million to \$600 million.

INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES—COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The formula in the present law with respect to the interest rate paid by the Housing Administrator on funds borrowed from the United States Treasury for college housing loans would be changed to provide that such funds shall bear interest at a rate, calculated each calendar quarter, based on the current

average market yield on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a remaining maturity of 15 or more years. This formula would be in place of the formula now in the law which bases the interest rate on the average rate borne by all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, irrespective of maturity, as computed at the end of the preceding fiscal year, or 2½ percent, whichever is higher. The rate proposed by the bill would currently result in the Housing Administrator paying 2½ percent on funds borrowed from the Treasury. Under the present law, the rate for fiscal year 1956 is 2½ percent.

The bill would also require the Housing Administrator, in making college housing loans, to charge a rate equal to that payable by him to the Treasury plus one-fourth of 1 percent. The present law provides for a similar spread, except that if the resulting rate is less than 2½ percent, the higher rate must be charged. Because of the different base to which the one-fourth percent differential would be applied under the bill as compared with the present law, the net result of the bill, under current market conditions, would be to change the college housing loan interest rate from 2¾ percent to 3½ percent.

These changes are designed to increase participation by private lenders in bond issues sold by colleges to finance college housing construction.

HOUSING DATA

The Housing and Home Finance Administrator would be authorized to undertake such surveys, studies, and compilations and analyses of statistical data and other information as he determines to be necessary in the exercise of his responsibilities, including the formulation and carrying out of national housing policies and programs. He would utilize the available facilities of other Government agencies, and such agencies would be required to confer with and advise the Administrator, at his request, on improvements in any existing or proposed systems and techniques for gathering and reporting housing and related data.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR FOR PEACE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and to include an address by Mr. J. Addington Wagner, national commander of the American Legion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hope everyone in the country will read the speech by Commander J. Addington Wagner, national commander of the American Legion, given at a dinner by the department of Massachusetts in his honor at Boston, Mass., on Saturday, February 25, 1956. The theme of the speech was on winning the fight for men's minds and he made very fine suggestions and outlined a splendid program, which I hope may be carried out. He indicated in his speech that he feels that we are losing to the Russians the control of men's minds to communism. You could have heard a pin drop as he spoke and when he finished he was given a standing ovation. I have endeavored for a number of years to secure the establishment of a permanent committee of the House to watch over our informational and intelligence service abroad.

It seems to me that we are losing, as Commander Wagner cites, the battle for men's minds. I would call it a psychological struggle for peace rather than psychological warfare.

Mr. Speaker, the very fine speech made by Commander Wagner, previously referred to, follows:

I am very happy to be here tonight and grateful for this opportunity to meet with you good Massachusetts Legionnaires and Auxiliary members.

The department of Massachusetts has long occupied a strategic role in American Legion affairs. Your record of dedicated, effective support of our programs of service for God and country is unsurpassed throughout our organization. Whether it is fighting for the security of our country, working for the welfare of our children, contributing to the strength and preservation of our freedoms, or helping buddies in need, you devote yourselves to our programs so completely and so successfully that it's possible for us to say tonight: It's great to be an American Legionnaire.

Here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in your historic capital city, the American Legion's programs to strengthen and preserve the freedoms with which we have been blessed take on a special meaning. The names of Boston and Concord and Bunker Hill will be enshrined in the hearts of all Americans as the birthplace of liberty.

It would be impossible for any American to visit Boston and to see such historic monuments to freedom as the old North Church without having a renewed, deepened love of America and all that it means to us. It seems to me that you Bay State Legionnaires and your fellow-citizens could never fail to be inspired and strengthened by the landmarks of liberty that surround you.

I know that my heart beats faster and my pulse more strongly as I stand on the very ground where patriots died so that I might live in freedom.

Yet, in remembering their sacrifices, in reliving for the moment the drama of liberty enacted on this historic land nearly 2 centuries ago, I have tried not to forget that freedom is a very present and personal thing.

Freedom is not something that can be purchased once and forever secured. It must be defended by every generation. It is true today as it was yesterday and as it will be tomorrow, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Are we vigilant enough today to protect our freedoms? Are we prepared to defend our liberties and our way of life against the Godless tyranny of communism * * * the greatest threat to freedom the world has ever known?

In seeking the answer to this question, we naturally and necessarily think in terms of military preparedness. We question earnestly and honestly whether our program of national security will enable us to meet the great and growing military power of Russia and her Communist satellites. We wonder whether the structure of collective security built by the free nations of the world on the foundation of America's military and economic strength can withstand the tidal wave of Red aggression that might be unleashed against it.

The American Legion has not been satisfied completely with the answers to these questions. We have recommended certain essential steps which should be undertaken immediately to accelerate the buildup in our Air Force, to increase the fighting power of our Navy and Army, to bring into being and complete readiness a strong, trained Reserve force, and to expand and improve military research and development.

These steps and measures to maintain our own economic strength while selectively helping to increase the financial and mili-

tary power of other free nations are essential. They are imperative if we are to remain strong enough to deter the Communist aggressor or defeat him if he should attack.

But tonight I must tell you in all sincerity that all we have done and will continue to do militarily and economically in the defense of freedom cannot stop the spread of communism.

Indeed, our tremendous investment in the defense of America and the other free nations of the world is threatened tonight because we have been losing the battle for the minds of men.

The Kremlin has outflanked our military-economic defense line to hit and hurt us seriously in recent weeks with weapons of words.

We may scornfully condemn these Soviet words as lying propaganda. We may resent bitterly the distortions of truth coming from Moscow. But unless we're prepared to stand alone as freedom's last defender in a Kremlin-dominated world won over in a bloodless war of words, it is time we woke up to reality.

Tonight, enslaved millions in Communist-controlled countries behind the Iron Curtain, and hundreds of millions of uncommitted people throughout the non-Communist world whose constant source of news bears the Kremlin dateline, are reading headlines like this: "United States says it wants Middle East peace—Ships 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia while considering further arms aid to Israel."

In previous weeks they saw pictures of United States balloons carrying elaborate, high-altitude camera equipment, which had been forced down above Moscow or Leningrad or some other Russian city. The stories accompanying these pictures told of how the United States tried to pretend that these balloons were solely for weather observation purposes. But the cameras proved otherwise, didn't they?

Moreover, the United States had agreed to stop sending these balloons over Russia and her Communist satellite nations. This to them was an admission per se that the United States was guilty as charged by the Kremlin.

These stories also emphasized the human-interest side of the news.

Not only were these balloons a threat to the military security of the Russian and satellite people, they endangered aircraft flying in Soviet-dominated skies, and even caused the crash of a civilian airplane with a tragic loss of life.

Absurd? From our standpoint perhaps. But hardly from the viewpoint of readers who know no other facts—who have had these documented illustrated stories fed to them day after day after day.

How do you suppose the United States looks to these same people who have been reading repeatedly in recent weeks that our country, after having rejected Moscow's first proposal for peace, has yet to reply to the Kremlin's second offer?

I'll tell you what they think—what they can't help but think because we have not given them the truth.

Millions of people throughout the world today stand ready to join forces with that ideology and that way of life which they believe to be in their best interests. Russia is trying to propagandize these people and the millions now behind the Iron Curtain who once knew freedom and the power of truth into believing that the United States has no intention of cooperating in any honest, sincere efforts to find a just and lasting peace. The so-called evidence furnished by the Kremlin is designed to compel the conclusion that the United States is actively preparing for war.

To us, of course, such a conclusion is an absolute lie. We find it hard to believe that anyone could fall victim to pure propaganda

and forget all that America has done to prove its dedication to freedom and to the cause of peace.

But this kind of thinking has led us to the brink of defeat in the battle for the minds of men. It will continue to be a roadblock to victory in this vital struggle as long as we permit ourselves the luxury of believing that all men recognize communism for what it really is—that all men see through the lies and deceit and treachery of Communist propaganda.

Unless and until the United States admits that to date we have been beaten and beaten badly by the Communists in the fight for men's minds, we will not take the bold, drastic action necessary to reorganize and reinforce our defenses on this vital front.

The examples of recent Russian propaganda which I cited a moment ago, and they are only three of many, dramatically demonstrate the shocking weakness of our efforts to inform the world about America, and about our policies, our programs, and our people.

Let's be honest about it. The Russians threw us the propaganda ball and we booted it in a manner not befitting our claims as the most advertising-conscious, promotion-minded Nation in the world.

We boast about being able to sell an ice box to an Eskimo, about fashioning a self-generating higher standard of living through advertising—advertising which creates an ever-widening circle of more customers caused by more workers to build more products for customers first sold through advertising.

Yet we have not been able to sell competitively the most inspiring, richly rewarding, sought-after product ever conceived by the God-given mind of man—freedom. Men have died to create this product. Men have died in its defense. Yet, we have not been able to sell freedom in competition with communism—the most godless, degrading, enslaving tyranny that ever existed.

Why?

Because we haven't tried to, not on the all-out crash basis that is required if we are to win the battle for the minds of men.

We've got the product and we've got the talent in America to put it across. What we lack is the planning, the coordination, and the support on a national level which must be brought into force.

I say to you tonight that the time has come for the President of the United States and the Congress, working together in this urgent cause, to reevaluate our entire information program. A single, Federal program must be evolved, and immediately, to reverse the serious defeats we have suffered in recent months alone at the hands of Russian propagandists.

A proper evaluation of existing Government information programs overseas can best be assured, I believe, by the appointment of a Presidential Committee composed of recognized national leaders in all of the information and advertising media to study present information programs, policies, personnel, facilities, and budgets.

This committee would have as its objective not only an evaluation of existing programs, but the establishment of goals and requirements reflecting the vital importance of winning the battle for the minds of men.

As a nation, we cannot afford to devote less effort, less resources, and less time to this urgent task than do the Russians, any more than we can afford to do less than the enemy in the field of national defense. For men who have surrendered to Communist propaganda are no more free than those who succumbed to Communist aggression.

Whatever the method to be used in establishing an effective United States information program, it must certainly provide the authority and the coordinating machinery which will prevent repetition of the confused,

conflicting handling of the Russian balloon-propaganda charges.

We can no longer afford the luxury of having one agency of the Federal Government replying to such charges and another later telling it to shut up. The lack of national policy and lack of coordination which permitted such conflicting statements cannot continue uncorrected.

Whether by law or by Presidential directive or both, action must be taken to provide effective, speedy machinery by which a single uncontradicted national policy on such matters can be determined and announced and effectively repeated to the world.

Finally, the Congress must provide the budgetary support needed to make a revitalized and dynamic United States information program effective.

Of course, the question will be asked, Can we afford it?

The real question, however, is, Can we afford not to afford it?

Obviously, we cannot.

I am certain that you Bay State Legionnaires and Auxiliary members have been as disturbed as I have been about the fact that the United States is losing the battle for the minds of men. You recognize, as I do, that our security and our freedoms will be jeopardized as seriously by this loss as they would be by Communist military victories on the field of battle. And I'm sure you share my belief that America can win this battle, late though it may be, if we but put our minds to it.

Second only to the story of Christ, we have the greatest story to tell that mankind has ever known—the story of freedom—freedom that began here. We have the know-how and the resources to make this story a best seller. Let's begin telling our story today with traditional American vigor and dramatically show waiting millions throughout the world that freedom under God is man's greatest hope for happiness and lasting peace.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered was granted to:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan, for 15 minutes, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Mr. MEADER, for 30 minutes on Wednesday, February 29, and that the special order granted him for today may be vacated.

Mr. O'NEILL, for 10 minutes today, and to include therein two newspaper articles.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. KING of California (at the request of Mr. DOYLE) and include related material.

Mr. DENTON and include a statement he made today before the Veterans' Committee.

Mr. OSTERTAG.

Mr. HOSMER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOLVERTON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska and to include charts.

Mr. UTT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. SIEMINSKI in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. JENKINS (at the request of Mr. MARTIN), for 3 days on account of official business.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on February 23, 1956, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1887. An act for the relief of Dr. Tsi Au Li ((Tsi Gziou Lo)).

H. R. 2430. An act to release restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to the city of Charleston, S. C., by the United States of America; and

H. R. 8101. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to give 25 World War II paintings to the Government of New Zealand.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 28, 1956, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1573. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 302 of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, as amended"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1574. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies, pursuant to the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380), as amended by the act approved July 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 434); to the Committee on House Administration.

1575. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 20, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Dickinson Bayou, Tex., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

1576. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 23, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Las Chollas Creek, San Diego County, Calif., authorized by the Flood Con-

trol Act approved August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Public Works.

1577. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 20, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

1578. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committee were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 9536. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1812). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 5975. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1813). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 8226. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915, as amended (48 U. S. C., sec. 353); without amendment (Rept. No. 1814). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 1736. An act to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the qualifications of directors of national banking associations; without amendment (Rept. No. 1815). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 1188. An act to amend section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the examination of national banks; with amendment (Rept. No. 1816). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6623. A bill to amend the act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain the consent of Congress to interstate compacts relating to mutual military aid in an emergency; without amendment (Rept. No. 1817). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. A report on cargo preference and its relation to farm surplus disposal program pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.); without amendment (Rept. No. 1818). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 5488. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to Gilbert Henkens, Jr., star route, mile 17½, Anchorage, Alaska; with amendment (Rept. No. 1811). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred to as follows:

By Mr. McCORMACK:
H. R. 9534. A bill to provide for the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces during World War II, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MARTIN:
H. R. 9535. A bill to provide for the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces during World War II, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ANDREWS:
H. R. 9536. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WIDNALL:
H. R. 9537. A bill to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:
H. R. 9538. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 9539. A bill to amend, with respect to basic commodities, the parity provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLATNIK:
H. R. 9540. A bill to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BURNSIDE:
H. R. 9541. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:
H. R. 9542. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DENTON:
H. R. 9543. A bill to provide for an annual audit of the accounts of the White County Bridge Commission; to provide a new method of appointment for the commissioners and for staggered terms of office; to exempt the income of the commission from Federal taxation; and to clarify the authority of the commission to transfer all its assets to certain public agencies; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 9544. A bill to terminate the White County Bridge Commission, to transfer its assets, liabilities, functions, and authority to the Commissioner of Public Roads, and to authorize the transfer of the bridge operated by the commission to certain State agencies; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GUBSER:
H. R. 9545. A bill to amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide

that amounts paid for the medical and dental care of children who have not attained the age of 6 shall be deductible without regard to the limitations contained in such section; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGEN:
H. R. 9546. A bill to provide authorization for emergency flood-protection projects in areas of the United States where such projects are needed for the protection of life and property; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HALE:
H. R. 9547. A bill to amend section 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the prescribing of regulations under certain provisions of such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARRIS:
H. R. 9548. A bill to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads for the movement of trailers on flatcars; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:
H. R. 9549. A bill to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, in order to provide a permanent program of assistance for school construction under the provisions of titles III and IV of such law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 9550. A bill to amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, in order to establish a permanent program of financial assistance for local educational agencies under the provisions of such law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HYDE:
H. R. 9551. A bill to transfer to the Government of the District of Columbia the Public Employment Service for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KING of California:
H. R. 9552. A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management, and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LANE:
H. R. 9553. A bill to provide a program of grants and scholarships to encourage education and training in the field of nursing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCORMACK:
H. R. 9554. A bill to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects in the Flood Control Act of 1948; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 9555. A bill to amend section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MASON:
H. R. 9556. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to moving-picture admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. METCALF:
H. R. 9557. A bill to provide for equality of treatment in the restoration to tribal ownership of surplus lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS:
H. R. 9558. A bill to allow individuals to deduct for Federal income-tax purposes not to exceed \$100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective Federal offices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9559. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax treatment with respect to oil, gas, or production payments and to provide a special rule for determining an oil or gas property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 9560. A bill to promote the interest of national defense through the advancement of the scientific and professional research and development program of the Department of Defense, to improve the management and administration of the activities of such department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 9561. A bill to increase the minimum postal-savings deposit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 9562. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter," approved August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H. R. 9563. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 9564. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 9565. A bill establishing Camp Stewart, Ga., as a permanent military installation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 9566. A bill to readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 9567. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. J. Res. 558. Joint resolution to provide for observing certain legal public holidays on Monday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Res. 407. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct a study and investigation of the influence of professional gamblers on amateur and professional sports; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. FORAND: Memorial of the Rhode Island General Assembly, memorializing Congress on the low-income public-housing development for senior citizens; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the Massachusetts State Senate, urging the Congress of the United States and the Secretary of Defense to provide Watertown Arsenal with work in the guided-missile and new weapons fields; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to restore to the citizens their constitutional rights to own, hold, and possess gold and to buy and sell gold in a free market; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States

to appropriate sufficient funds to purchase a tract of land adjacent to the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery to be included as part of Zachary Taylor National Cemetery; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reduce the "retirement age," as defined for eligibility for the benefits of the Social Security Act, from 65 years to 60 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reduce the age of qualification for the benefits of the old-age-assistance program from 65 years to 60 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide Watertown Arsenal with work in the guided-missile and new weapons field; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to condemning and protesting the usurpation and encroachment on the reserved powers of the States by the Supreme Court of the United States, calling upon the States and Congress to prevent this and other encroachment by the Central Government and declaring the intention of South Carolina to exercise all powers reserved to it, to protect its sovereignty and the rights of its people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of California (by request):

H. R. 9568. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Joseph Bertolone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 9569. A bill for the relief of Kurt Johan Paro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BETTS:

H. R. 9570. A bill for the relief of Albert A. Heinze; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 9571. A bill for the relief of Peter Henry Reich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENTON:

H. R. 9572. A bill for the relief of John S. Ewing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 9573. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Willie Soher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 9574. A bill for the relief of William R. Overton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. R. 9575. A bill for the relief of Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 9576. A bill for the relief of Harold John Begley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 9577. A bill for the relief of Louis Hoekveld; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 9578. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the reversionary interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Colo-

rado; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H. R. 9579. A bill for the relief of Nicola Marcello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9580. A bill for the relief of Angus Learie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 9581. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the Good News Camp, Port Hope, Mich.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

570. By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts: Petition of the City Council of the City of Boston, Mass., relative to Israel's application for arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

571. By Mr. ELLSWORTH: Petition of Mrs. Clarence Curries and 22 other citizens of the city of Roseburg, Oreg., urging enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce, and its broadcasting over the air; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

572. Also, petition of Zina M. Canada and 34 other citizens of Roseburg, Oreg., urging enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce, and its broadcasting over the air; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

573. By Mr. SHORT: Petition of Rev. H. J. Meritt and other citizens of Crane, urging legislation which would prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages on radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

574. Also, petition of Mrs. Nora J. McNeill and other citizens of El Dorado Springs, protesting the advertising on radio and television of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

575. By Mrs. ST. GEORGE: Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange, N. Y., requesting the Congress to study and take appropriate action in respect to flood damage in Orange County; to the Committee on Public Works.

576. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the Frost Federal Labor Union 19985 at Kenosha, Wis., on February 24, 1956, opposing the Weeks committee report for financing a national highway program and supporting a bold, long-range program for construction, the cost of which to be equitably distributed among the population of the country; to the Committee on Public Works.

577. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the president, New England Conservatory Alumni Association, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Cathedral of the Pines, at Rindge in the State of New Hampshire be designated and recognized as a national shrine—an altar of the Nation—a perpetual monument in our beloved country, the United States of America; to the Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs.

578. Also, petition of the chairman, Long Island Chapter, Knights of Columbus, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing their support of the principles of the proposed Bricker amendment to our Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

579. Also, petition of the executive secretary, Associated Equipment Distributors, Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the extent and methods of financing a compre-

hensive national highway program and enact legislation during the 84th Congress providing for the authorization and financing of such a program; to the Committee on Public Works.

580. Also, petition of the county clerk, county of Hawaii, Hilo, T. H., petitioning consideration of their resolution with refer-

ence to requesting passage of legislation for an equitable reapportionment of membership in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

581. Also, petition of the president, the Estonian National Committee in the United States, New York, N. Y., petitioning consid-

eration of their resolution with reference to sounding the alarm to the peoples yet free regarding the expansion of communism, and that our greatest trust lies in the generosity and enlightened self-interest of this free and powerful country, the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Anniversary of Independence of Lithuania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 27, 1956

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, February 16 was the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement which I made in observance of this important day.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BUTLER

Throughout the world freedom-loving men pause on February 16 to observe the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. In America and other free nations there will be large gatherings to mark this occasion. But, the people of Lithuania can at best only gather in small groups in their homes to observe their Independence Day. The Communist overlords do not permit them to openly celebrate this day in their native land. Yet, while the right of open assembly can be denied to them, no power on earth can wipe the glorious past of this brave nation from the pages of history nor tear from the hearts of the people of Lithuania the ardor and devotion for freedom and independence.

For centuries the Lithuanian people have been in the forefront of man's continuing struggle against oppression. Over 600 years ago the first independent Lithuanian state was organized and through the centuries this small but noble country developed into a leader among the peace-loving peoples of Europe.

However, a strong and vicious neighbor, even then hungry for conquest, forcibly annexed Lithuania in the 18th century and she disappeared from the maps of Europe as an independent state. At the end of World War I Lithuania regained her independence and became a model republic, only to be engulfed in the Red tide of expansionism at the start of the global conflict in 1939.

Yet, the people of Lithuania are neither broken nor discouraged by these stark realities. The fever of liberty and freedom is heightened, not dispelled, by this adversity. Their courage and indomitable will to resist grows stronger with every outrage committed against them by those who seek to become masters of their spirits as well as their bodies. We in America and her countless friends throughout the free world will remain true in our struggle to free Lithuania from the Communist yoke. We shall take courage from the valor of the Lithuanian people. We shall be sustained by their devotion to our common cause. We shall continue the struggle with every resource at our command to overcome the scourge—that godless conspiracy—which would enslave the entire

world, and which now has gallant Lithuania within its grasp. We will be steadfast in the position that all peoples can live in peace and harmony and that man's right to be free is not only inalienable, but unconquerable. With the strength of these convictions we have on our side the truly ultimate weapon of the atomic era, free man's faith in God and his own destiny.

People of Lithuania, we salute you on your Independence Day. You have our undying faith and respect, and we reverently pray that God will continue to give you the strength to carry on.

Atomic Power Will Obsolete Upper Colorado Powerplants

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1956

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the proponents of the upper Colorado project seek to a large extent to justify the huge expenditure on the assumption that the sale of power will reimburse the Nation for the funds advanced with interest.

When the Boulder Canyon Project Act authorized Hoover Dam on the Colorado River, the legislation required that contracts for the sale of power be negotiated before the construction began. No such protection or guarantee is included in the upper Colorado project bill, and it is extremely doubtful that there will be a market for anywhere near a hundred years for power produced by the project.

The power units are proposed to be located in a region which has almost boundless energy potential in the greatest coal, oil shale, and uranium deposits in the country. When it is considered that atomic electric power will be available in the comparatively near future and this, combined with the other natural resources of the area, will make 6-mill power competitively obsolete in a few years, there would be little or no reimbursement to the Federal treasury.

We know that whereas 15 years ago nuclear power was practically unheard of, today commercial nuclear electric energy generating plants are actually being constructed. We are assured that nuclear electric energy will be produced much cheaper than hydroelectric energy and the time when this will be a fact is not far distant. Yet the planning figures for this project show that it may take up to a hundred years to pay for them out of the revenues produced by hydroelectric power. In fact, it is ex-

pected that these powerplants will pay not only for the cost of the power dams and installations but also 88 percent of the cost of the irrigation projects.

Proponents of the bill in having such expectations completely ignore the cost figures prepared by James A. Lane of Oak Ridge National Laboratory which show that while the cost of producing electricity in conventional steamplants is 7 mills per kilowatt hour, the cost in a nuclear plant would be 6.7 mills. The actual production of power, therefore, is less costly than by steam and then in addition, plutonium is produced as a by-product of the nuclear electric plant and can now be sold for approximately \$100 a gram. Even if the plutonium price were to drop back to its fuel value of about \$20 a gram, the cost of producing power by atomic energy would still be far less than any other method.

Can anyone doubt, in view of these facts, that the Colorado River project is financially unsound? The taxpayers of our Nation should not be forced to bear such a tremendous burden. I hope my colleagues will join with me in defeating this measure.

Lincoln Day Address by Hon. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD MARTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 27, 1956

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address which I delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner of the Upshur County Republican Executive Committee, at Buckhannon, W. Va., on February 11, 1956.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY UNITED STATES SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE LINCOLN DAY DINNER OF THE UPSHUR COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT BUCKHANNON, W. VA., FEBRUARY 11, 1956

I am highly honored by your invitation to address this meeting of patriotic Americans.

I sincerely appreciate the privilege of joining with you in tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln.

And let me assure you, with equal sincerity, that it is always a pleasure to come to the great mountain State of West Virginia.